CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID, POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS AWARDED
57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS
for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,902—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1892.

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL, F. I. C., F. C. S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday,
B.L.	HIMALAYA	7960	2000	J. Orman	19th Nov.
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th "
B.L.	CLYDE	4156	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Dec.
†	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th "
B.L.	GANGES	4236	800	T. J. Alderton	17th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	24th "
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester	31st " 1893.
†*	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
B.L.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
B.L.	PEKIN	3908	750	T. S. Angus	28th "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheil	4th Feb.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th "
B.L.	VICTORIA	6258	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th "
†	SIAM	3250	500	H. T. Weigheil	4th March.
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th " Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex. M.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March. Saturday
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	29th March.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheil	1st April.
B-L.	ROME	5545	12 0	A. B. Daniell	8th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th " Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M.	PESHAWUR	3927	750	W. A. Wheler	18th April. Saturday.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheil	29th "
B.L.	VICTORIA	6238	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

16th Nov.	14th Dec.	11th Jan.
30th Nov.	28th Dec.	24th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 14, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA.
calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on :
17th Nov., 15th Dec., and 12th Jan. 1893.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct., 22, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st Jan.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd Nov.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,400	650	22nd Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ORION	G. Wallusching	3,200	600	8th Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, November 8, 1892.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Austra-Ras Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.
SECOND SALOON.
The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 16th November, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.
FOR KARACHI DIRECT.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 20th November, at 11 a. m., or on arrival of English Mail.
FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 19th November, noon, calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on the 17th November, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on applicat on to the Undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th November, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London.. by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.
KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE FOR Rs. 25,000.
THE GOOD WILL, FURNITURE, and STOCK-IN-TRADE of a good paying business in Rangoon, known as the BRITISH INDIA HOTEL, situated in the widest, and most Central Road of the City, the only Hotel in Rangoon, connected throughout in and the Bath-rooms with the latest [illegible] connections, and holds a [illegible] fee License, has not changed Proprietors. Established since 1874. The Proprietor wishing to retire will refuse no reasonable offer.
Apply to
A. T. DAWSON,
21, Merchant Street, Rangoon.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, AMMUNITION, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપ્તુલા શેકચાદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE
IN THE MOFUSSIL
AN OVERSEER on Rs. 85.
A DRAUGHTSMAN " " 35.
The OVERSEER must be active, under 30, and an L. C.E., preferable.
Apply to " " " care of this Office.

SPECIAL LINE FOR LADIES!
SPECIAL LINE FOR GENTLEMEN!!
FOR ONE WEEK
ENDING 22ND NOVEMBER.
LADIES FOUR BUTTON TAN KID GLOVES.
Rs. 2 per pair will be sold at Re. 1-4.
GENTLEMEN'S TWO BUTTON WHITE KID GLOVES.
Re 1-6 per pair will be sold at 14 Annas.
The above are offered at these Prices as an advertisement only. They will revert to the regular rates after the 22nd inst.
LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY.

GIBBS and COMPANY (Limited).—PORTLAND CEMENT, BEST in the market. Trade Mark, "G" in Diamond.

GIBBS PORTLAND CEMENT SUPPLIED

to LIVERPOOL DOCKS	50,000 tons.
The NEW TAY BRIDGE	10,000 "
DUBLIN HARBOUR BOARD	5,000 "
DUBLIN CORPORATION	3,000 "
GLASGOW WATERWORKS	3,500 "
MANCHESTER WATERWORKS	9,000 "
BARROW DOCKS	7,000 " &c.

GIBBS and COMPANY (Limited).—The THAMES PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, Grays, Essex. London Office, 79, Mark-lane, E.C. This Cement has also Engineer's testimonials and prices can be obtained from
RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, BOMBAY.

THE
HOTEL DE PARIS,
AT
SIMLA, OF BANSARDS,
WILL BE OPEN
ALL THE YEAR ROUND
FOR
VISITORS AND BOARDERS.
SPECIAL TERMS
FOR THE
WINTER SEASON;
Apply to the MANAGER.

CHAMPAGNES OF REPUTE.
STOCKED BY TREACHER & CO.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
GIESLER'S "Extra Superior Dry," same as shipped to Great Britain	Bottles	70	8	79	4
Do. do.	½ "	40	12	45	12
GIESLER'S "for India" Brand	bottles	62	12	70	8
Do. do. do.	½ "	36	4	40	12
HEIDSIECK'S Dry Monopole	bottles	80	0	90	0
Do. do.	½ "	42	8	47	12
POMMERY & GRENO, Extra Sec	bottles	81	8	91	8
Do. do. do.	½ "	43	0	47	12
PERRIER, JOUET'S "finest dry"	bottles	60	0	67	8
Do. do. do.	½ "	35	0	39	0
Do. "Reserve Cuvee"	bottles	68	0	76	0
Do. do. do.	½ "	38	8	43	0
ROEDERER'S "Reserve"	bottles	80	0	90	0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	bottles	33	0	37	4
Do. do. do.	½ "	19	12	22	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ORRISALINE FLUID DENTIFRICE, Detergent and Antiseptic. It checks the formation of Tartar, strengthens the Gums, renders the Teeth Pearly White, and imparts a delicate fragrance to the Breath. Price Re. 1-8.
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., {CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.} BOMBAY & POONA.

THE HOME OF CHOLERA
IS IN INDIA.

ERNEST HART, F.R.C.S., &c., &c., Chairman of the National Health Society, writes in the *NINETEENTH CENTURY* on "CHOLERA, and OUR PROTECTION AGAINST IT":—"Specifically polluted DRINKING WATER was and is regarded not only as an adjuvant cause of the spread of ASIATIC CHOLERA, but as the *causa causans* of this and of all well-observed Cholera Epidemics."

KEMP'S NEW STANDARD WATER-FILTER,
FILLED WITH THEIR ANTI-GERM MEDIUM,
Is one of the best and simplest safeguards against this disease.
1 GALLON SIZE .....Rs. 9. | 2 GALLON SIZE .....Rs. 13.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

WE are now making a SPECIAL SHOW of the following GOODS, JUST RECEIVED from London and Paris :—
NEW DRESS FABRICS FOR DAY WEAR,
NEW DRESS FABRICS FOR EVENING WEAR.
NEW SILKS.
NEW MILLINERY, NEW STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.
NEW LACES.
NEW MANTLES AND CLOAKS,
NEW SUNSHADES,
NEW GLOVES,
NEW VELVETS AND RIBBONS,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NEW LINGERIE.
EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.

MORESCHI AND GRAEFFE.
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND ENLARGERS,
BOMBAY, MEDOWS STREET, 58.
PORTRAITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND IN THE HIGHEST STYLE.
ENLARGEMENTS! SPECIALITY. ENLARGEMENTS!!
ON
Bromide Platinotype, Carbon, Porcelain, or Canvas, in Black, White, Oil and Water-colours, finished in the most Artistic Style.
OUTDOOR PHOTOGRAPHIC BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, AND GROUPS AT SPECIAL RATES.

MORESCHI AND GRAEFFE,
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND ENLARGERS,
PREMISES LATELY OCCUPIED BY P. VUCCINO & CO.,
MEDOWS STREET, 58, ALL WORK GUARANTEED PERMANENT. BOMBAY.

FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.
CAV. DEL TUFO, ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY,
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
AND EAST STREET, POONA.
FOR PRINTING ON SILVER.

	Unmounted. Rs.	a.	Mounted. Rs.	a.	Unmounted. Rs.	a.	Mounted. Rs.	a.
C. D. Visite...	0	3	0	4	10 by 8	0	8	0	10
Cabinet.....	0	4	0	6	12 by 10.....	1	0	1	4
½ by 6½	0	6	0	8	15 by 12.....	1	8	1	12

Developing and Retouching also at a very Moderate Rate.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS CO., LIMITED.
JEYE'S SANITARY POWDER
AND
JEYE'S PERFECT PURIFIER (LIQUID).
DISINFECTANTS, Antiseptics, and Deodorizers, largely used by the Governments of Ceylon, Hongkong, Straits Settlements, and by Municipalities, Hospitals, Railway and Steamship Companies both in India and England.
Perfect Purifier Supersedes Carbolic and other Disinfectants, being non-poisonous, non-corrosive and stainless in use.
The Company has now received 47 Prize Medals and Awards.
For further particulars and prices apply to the Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCK ROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being are print of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette," and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

APPROVED WATCHES.
CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance	Rs. 75 and 95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA. Used as a most powerful alterative, giving tone and strength to the system and relieving all Blood humours and Skin maladies.
Price Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.
CHEMISTS. } F. S. MADON & CO., { DRUGGISTS.
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, NEAR JOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

A CHARMING SELECTION OF
XMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS
FOR THE SEASON 1892-93.

THE Selection of our CARDS is most carefully and tastefully made from the well-known English and Foreign Manufacturers.
PRICES TO SUIT ALL!!
These Cards are second to none in Elegance, Neatness, Style, Designs and Wordings; and comprising of the following Series to select from :—
Chromos, Ivorine, Fancy, Mechanical, Embossed Chromos, Folding Patterns, Relief, Jewelled, Transparent, Refracting Floral, Religious, Hand Painted, Sliding, Mounted in Silk, Plush, Satin and Popular Indian Views.
Before you purchase Cards for Home sending, please have a look to our Stock.
BOOKLETS! BOOKLETS!! BOOKLETS!!!
That instruct and amuse Children and Young Folks!
Up-country Orders carefully executed and promptly attended to.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
IN GREAT VARIETIES, NEW AND NOVEL!
PRICED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.
23, Hummum Street, MADON, SONS & CO., Fort, Bombay.
OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDING.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!!
THORPE AND CO.

WE have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the following HIGH CLASS GOODS, all the LATEST NOVELTIES, INSPECTION invited :—

TWEEDS, Homespun, Dress Suitings.
TENNIS OR LOUNGE SUITINGS, Flannels and Serges.
BEDFORD CORDS, Whip Cords for Breeches, etc.

OXFORD SHIRTINGS, "Anderson's" Best.
BEST FRENCH CAMBRIC Shirtings.
BEST WOVE FLANNELS and Silk Wool Shirtings.
THE NEW UNSHRINKABLE FLANNEL Shirtings.

LAMBS WOOL HOSIERY, GAUZE MERINO, India Gauze Hosiery.
DRESS SILK SOCKS, RIBBED.
EMBROIDERED SOCKS, LACE FRONTS.
MERINO, CASHMERE Fancy Cotton, Lisle Thread Socks.
THE NEW ASCOT SCARF FOR KNOT, Bows, Latest Shapes.
GLOVES, WHITE KID, TAN REGULATION, &c.
FELT HATS, Newest Colours and Shapes.
PELLWOOD'S HELMETS, LADIES' AND GENT'S, WHITE AND DRAB, &c.
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMETS, Covered Khakee, and White Doe.
RUGS AND MAUDS, Blankets, Eider Quilts, Pillows.
WALKING STICKS, Presentation, Swagger, &c.

THORPE & CO., (OUTFITTERS) BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS' FRUIT LINCTUS. For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throats, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breath, and Consumptive Complaints, Price As. 8 and As. 14 per Bottle.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
IN THE GREAT GERMAN OPERA,
"THE BEGGAR STUDENT"
(DER BETTEL STUDENT).
MISS VERA PATEY,
And the Strength of the Company,

THURSDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 17TH.
SOLOMON'S GREAT INDIAN OPERA,
"THE NAUTCH GIRL."
Miss. VERA PATEY as Chinna Loofa.
Mr. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD as "The Idol."
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 16; Box Seats, Rs. 4; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3; Pit Stalls, Rs. 2; and Pit, Rs. 1. Military and Navy in Uniform, Half-Price to Second and Back Seats.
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HEAVY GOODS and PARCELS received for Shipment to Great Britain, Continent of Europe, United States of America, &c.

ONE CHARGE SYSTEM PAYMENT OPTIONAL BY SENDER OR CONSIGNEE.

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A Good INSPECTOR of Permanent Way, for the Frontier Section, N. W. R. Apply, stating age, nature of experience, and salary asked, and enclosing copies of certificates (which will not be returned) to
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Engineer-in-Chief, Frontier Section, N. W. R., Quetta.

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In Great Variety.
From As. 2 to Rs. 10 each.

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REWARD Rs. 100.

LOST.—A well-bred White FOX TERRIER DOG, with a black head and thick cut tail, answers to the name of Laddie. Escaped from the Government Dockyard on the morning of the 7th Instant. A reward of Rs. 100 will be paid for its recovery by
W. M. EDWARDS,
H. M. I. M. Dockyard.
Bombay, 15th Nov. 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COCOANUT OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COCOANUT OIL, required by the Company for 12 months, commencing the 1st day of February, 1893, estimated at 550 tons.
Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Forms of Tender can be obtained, and sample seen upon application to the Undersigned.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th November, 1892.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of about 360 Tons PETROLEUM LUBRICATING AXLE OIL, for the year 1893, will be received by the Company's Agent at his Office, up to Gun-fire, on MONDAY, the 28th instant.
The Petroleum Oil must be of quality equal to that imported by Messrs. T. H. McLellan and Co. of Karachi, and only the tenders of recognized importers will be considered.
The Oil to be delivered in monthly instalments of about 30 Tons per month in wagons at the Company's General Stores, Parel, at the Contractor's risk in good stout sound casks or iron drums.
Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Petroleum Oil," and a deposit of Rs. 200 must accompany the tender without which it will not be considered.
Government Papers or other Securities should be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
E. S. LUARD,
Ag. Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.
Parel Works, 14th November, 1892.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HARICHUND NARAYEN has contracted TO SELL to HIRACHUND NAGARDAS all that piece or parcel of Mazandaree land, together with the dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Shamsett Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 125 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 585, Street Nos. 67-69, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the house of Vora Esmailji Soolamanji, on the West by the house of Ramchandra Lukman Dolas, on the North by Balaji Shamsett Street, and on the South by the sweepers passage, and which said hereditaments and premises have been in the occupation of the said Harichund Narayen and his tenants.
All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand against, or in the said hereditaments and premises by way of sale, gift, mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise should within 14 days from the date hereof make the same known to us at our office (79, Meadows Street, Fort), otherwise, the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.
—Dated this 15th Day of November, 1892.
BICKNELL, MERWANJI, & MOTILAL,
Purchaser's Attornies.

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Four Volumes	Rs. 7 0	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 21 0
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF
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1 Overture.....Fra Diavolo.....Auber. String Band.
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PART II.

7 Selection.....Pirates of Penzance...Sullivan. Band.
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By Order,
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April 13, 1892.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
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When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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THE FINISHING FRENCH CLASS FOR LADIES (Conversational and Literary) will be REFORMED on MONDAY, the 21st inst.—O. S. PEDRAZA, Albert Building.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel, with my wife and child for 4 days, and found everything very comfortable, indeed, always a good table; the rooms are well ventilated and clean. I found the Proprietor and Servants very attentive. I am well satisfied and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to the same.—G. CARTER, Bengal Ordnance Department.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is NOW OPEN. It is the most comfortable, the best situated, central and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

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WANTED.—For an up-country Spinning Mill an ENGINEER with 1st Class Certificate. Apply, with testimonial, between 11 A.M. and 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, to GREAVES COTTON & Co., 1, Forbes Street.

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IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
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GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

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This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

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NOTICE.

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A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
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JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 53 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.
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BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.
FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 286,645 GALLONS.
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GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.
INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.
THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
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CHOCOLATE BROADCLOTH.
OVER 5,000 yards of Chocolate, Claret Blue, Olive, Green, and other Broadcloths suitable for Servants, Peons, &c., now ready.
ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

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INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,500,000
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders	£1,372,227

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.
Total Annual Income £1,500,000
AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.
FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.
NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.
RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
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NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

A REGISTER for the TRANSFER of this Bank's Shares in the Bombay Presidency has been OPENED at this Branch.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, 5th November, 1892.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS, MANAGERS, &c.

IT IS desired to ESTABLISH an HOTEL at the Hill Station of Chikalda, Berar, and the Local Administration is prepared TO LET the Government Dak Bungalow at a nominal rent for this purpose if suitable arrangements can be made with a desirable tenant. Full particulars on application to the Deputy Commissioner at Ellichpur.
WARREN HASTINGS, Capt.,
Deputy Commissioner, Ellichpur District.
Ellichpur, 12th November, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
MISCELLANEOUS STORES
(COUNTRY PRODUCE).

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES (Country Produce), &c., required by the Company during 12 months, commencing 1st January, 1893.
Tenders on the Company's form, to be obtained from Undersigned, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.
The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the contractor's part will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction and the Railway Company may cancel the contract.
The Agent reserves the right to accept any one or more items without reference to others in the same tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd November 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of such quantities of REFINED PETROLEUM or KEROSINE OIL as the Company may require during the year 1893, estimated at 13,000 cases.
Tenders (which must be on the Company's form to be obtained from the Undersigned) sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,500, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.
The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the contractor's part will ent il forfeiture of the deposit without th necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction, and the Railway Company may cancel the contract.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd November, 1892.

AURUNGABAD CANTONMENT WATER SUPPLY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to noon on the 1st of December, 1892, for the following items of work in connection with the above Water Work:—
1ST.—The construction of about a mile of infiltration tunnel and Duct sunk fifteen feet below the bed of the Wahor River. The same to be built of brick in lime mortar, the sides being pierced and provided with dry brick percolating screens.
The bed of the River is sand and rock, which will entail pumping and blasting operations.
2ND.—The construction of a covered Service Reservoir. The sides and floor being concrete and the roof concrete arches, supported on rolled iron beams.
3RD.—The laying and jointing of 5½ miles of cast iron main and the supply and fixing of sluice valves, air valves, and stand posts.
The above items of work may be tendered for separately, but preference will be given to the tenderer who will contract for the whole work. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 1,000 Rupees, to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender. Unsuccessful tenderers will have the de

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,040
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	2½pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	2½pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Ns
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	200 / 195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	80
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom.
Bombay Fir Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,275
Do. New Issue.	500	375	225	67½	1075
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	81
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	1500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	262
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	$300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	87
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	42
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	457½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	60
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	330
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'1	1,100	18 pr. ct.	935 xd
Apollo	750	009'2	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	001'1	1,000	Nil. 40	122
Bombay Cotton Broui's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115 w.d.
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	16	150
Colaba	600	200	all	20	220
Coast India	500	1,880	1,880	20	325 w.d
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd.	1,450
Fort	400	250	...	130	145
French	515	2500	2,500	Rs. 35	910 xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	100	500
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	500	500	50	130 xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	750	400	all	50	515
Khanderao Manekjee	240	450	450	32½	135
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	520
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	760
Lukmidas Khimji Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,170
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,375
Mahaluxmee	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	510
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,620
Mazagaon	5,000	0	250	6	1,324
Moraji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,940
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	0 xd
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	490
Presidency Mills (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,310
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	725
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	2000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,397½
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	tyr. rs. 60	655
Southern India Spinning & Manfg.	1,000	500	500	Nil	200
Standard	1,312	250	250	12½	305
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	535
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	25	275
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	610

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	505 xd
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	5	82
Bellary S & W Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000		25 645
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350 nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,145
China Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	750
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	1,	12½	685
Coorla Mills	800	1,000		Rs. 30	465
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	461
Chun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	325
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	555
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	755 xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	600
Howard and Bullough's	1,500	500	500	Rs. 3	695
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,120 w.d
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	415
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,125 xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	228
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	870
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 x d
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	720
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	181
Lukmidas Khimji Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,170
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,375
Mahaluxmee	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	510
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,620
Mazagaon	5,000	0	250	6	1,324
Moraji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,940
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	0 xd
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	490
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Sassoon	1,500	2000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,397½
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	tyr. rs. 60	655
Southern India Spinning & Manfg.	1,000	500	500	Nil	200
Standard	1,312	250	250	12½	305
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	535
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	25	275
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	610

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-10	
Ounce Leaf	"	25-6	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-0	"
Do. do. new	"	24-12	"
Australia do.	"	25-6	
Bombay do.	"	25-6	
English Sovereigns	"	16-1	
Do. Dragons	"	15-15	
Bar Silver 17 Bottermean	"	109-7	
Do. 17/4 do.	"	108-10	
Chevalas Dollars	"	235	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	233	"
Five Francs	"	349	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p. m.
Bombay Fire Insurance Co., 3 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p. m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Kapurthala arrived yesterday from Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Swordsman (s), for Zanzibar; Clan Monroe (s), Madras; and Hispania (s), Liverpool, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Mahanady entered the dock on Monday, and the s. s. Swordsman left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Java entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Malwa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1-30 p. m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 6-30 a.m., to-morrow.

THE STRIKE AT THE SASSOON MILL.—The strike of mill-hands belonging to the Sassoon Mills still continues. 250 new hands are employed by the manager, who considers that the police arrangement should be continued to prevent any disturbance between the new and old mill-hands.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—Frank Gomes, a shunting-master, in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, doing duty at the Victoria Terminus, was admitted into the J. J. Hospital yesterday, afternoon, suffering from external injuries to his body. Gomes was standing on the side of the railway line when a light engine came up and knocked him down; but he had wonderful good luck, and was not hurt much. He was detained at the Hospital.

CRICKET: BARONET, VS. BENTINCK.—The Baronets played their first match of this season, with the Bentinck Cricket Club on their own ground on Sunday last, and secured a victory over their opponents by 68 runs. The former, in their first innings scored 151 runs, of which Dorab Daroowalla, Gagrat, N. Mehta, N. Bharucha and Reporter contributed 36, 34, 26, 14, and 13 respectively. Madon was in grand trim with the ball. The latter scored 83, of which Bennet and Batliwalla put 27 and 16 to their credit.

RASH DRIVING.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Bhagojee Bhicajee, was charged with causing the death of a lad, named Ladoo, aged 10 years, at Currey Road, by rash and negligent driving. After the Magistrate recorded the evidence which bore out the offence he committed the prisoner to the ensuing Sessions, and liberated him on bail in the sum of Rs. 100 personal recognisance, and one surety for a similar amount.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the coroner, at the Gokaldass Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Molidass Tulidass, a mendicant, about twelve years of age. The deceased had no fixed place of residence, and used to beg at Bholeshwar. On Monday afternoon whilst the deceased was trying to run across the Bholeswar Road, near Panjrapole, he was knocked down and run over by a landau, which was being driven at a moderate pace by a coachman. The deceased was seriously injured and taken to the Gokaldass Tejpal Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—Hosain Bakhsh, Proprietor, Medical Hall, and Manager, Lyall School, Kasur, for "Maya-i-Zindgi," a unique mixture for cholera; Alfred-Ernest Marwick, Engineer of Kassachi in the province of Sind, for improvements in Rice Mortars; Walter Swain and William Philipson, both of Hillfold Mill, Astley-Bridge near Bolton in the County of Lancaster. Pneumatic Tyre Manufacturers, for improvements in the construction of wheels and tyres for carriages, bicycles, tricycles, and other road vehicles; Heinrich, Count von Puckler of Oberweistritz, Silesia, in the Empire of Germany, gentleman, for an improved electric apparatus for killing and destroying insects; Benjamin Mayer, of Gordon Grove, Northcote, in the Colony of Victoria, Cabinet Maker, and Walter Henry Mitchell, of Meredith, in Victoria as aforesaid, Station Master, Victorian Railways, for improvements in couplings for railway carriages, cars or trucks; Felix Bernhard Fremery, Civil Engineer of Galveston, in the County of Galveston and State of Texas, United States of America, for improvements in machinery for decorticating jute, ramie, and other fibrous plants.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Edward Augustus Down, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Amballa, British Sirhind in the Punjab, India, but now temporarily residing at North Kilworth near Rugby in the County of Warwick, England, for "An improved night sight suitable for small arms and artillery-(Amended specification Filed 27th October 1892.); Richard Cunliff, of Pendleton, Engineer, and Edward Barlow of Manchester, Manufacturer, both in the County of Lancaster, England, for "Improvements in the method of, and apparatus for, drying, calcining and evaporating town's slaughterhouse and other refuse or substances or materials." (Filed 27th October 1892.); Dr. Hermann Mehner at Hacketts town in the County of Warren, and State of New Jersey, for "A process and apparatus for the utilization of the unchanged exhaust heat of Thermodynamical Process for motive power, heating or cooling purposes." (Filed 26th October 1892.); John Arthur Dyrell Lloyd, of Trevandrum, Travancore State in the East Indies, Engineer, for "Automatic signals for Railway Level Crossing Gates." (Filed 26th October 1892.) The Vacuum Brake Company, Limited, a share company, legally constituted and registered and having their principal place of business at 32 Queen Victoria Street in the City of London, England, for "improved means applicable for use in railway trains fitted with pneumatic brakes for enabling passengers to signal the drivers and guards. (Filed 26th October 1892); Francis Edward Elmore and Alexander Stanley Elmore, both of Spring Grove, Hunslet, Leeds in the County of York, England, Electrometallurgists for "An improvement in the manufacture of tubes by electrolysis." (Filed 24th October 1892); Henry Sheehy Keating of No. 11, Prince's Garden, Kensington, in the County of London, England, Barrister-at-Law, for "An electrical safety cut out." (Filed 24th October 1892.) Robert Gordon Orr and Frederick William Emery, both of Mount Road, Madras, in the Presidency of Madras, in the Empire of India, and there carrying on business together in co-partnership as Watchmakers, Diamond Merchants, Jewellers and Silversmiths under the style or firm of P. Orr and Sons for "A jointless bar link." (Filed 27th October 1892.) The fee prescribed in schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege during the period 8th November 1892 to 7th November 1893 in respect of the undermentioned invention:—Thomas Toussaint Watson, Jubbulpur, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, for pulling punkas by a machine to be driven by water or steam-power, compressed air, electricity, vacuum or other motive power.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Skenyvore, in the Prince's Dock this evening at 7-30 p.m. Captains, Officers, Engineers, Seamen to they are cordially invited the Bethel flag will be hoisted.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Roma*, in Catania, who has just had occasion to travel in Sicily on private business, gives a sad account of the state of the country with regard to brigandage. "I visited," he says, "Aderno, Biancavilla, Bronte, Belpasso, and Paterno, all rich and populous towns, and found the inhabitants in a state of intense alarm. They did not think themselves safe even in their town houses? At Aderno, where acts of brigandage have most frequently occurred the public force is represented by only four or five carbineers. In that pretty town there every day occurs an assassination, or theft, or robbery, and the criminals are never discovered. At Bronte and Paterno the people are in great alarm the rich proprietors, menaced daily by threatening letters, are obliged either to remain shut up in their houses, or to secretly fly to Catania. In the evening at Biancavilla and Belpasso, the streets are deserted: so much do the inhabitants fear attack. The brigands seem to be masters of the field everywhere."

A CHARMED FOOD for Young and Old! The skilful Production of MUNRA COD-LACTOSE Possesses the Flesh-forming Properties of Cod Liver Oil and the Bone-strengthening Properties of Lactophosphate of Lime, each of which is a specific for wasting Diseases and Rickets in children.—Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS & Co., Fort, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following is from a good friend of India now at home, who is well-acquainted with the industrial need of this country, and who expresses himself gratified at the efforts made by the people to help themselves through the Association of Western India. The particular instance of passive obstruction to industrial enterprise of which he speaks, though not of large importance in itself, has, we daresay, many counterparts in other provinces of India, and it would be useful if correspondents elsewhere would tell of similar instances of delay and indifference on the part of local administrations or higher authorities:—"An illustration of the impediments thrown in the way of nascent industries in India caused by officialism and redtape has recently come to my notice; and it seems to me one of a class of gratuitous and foolish obstructions that your Associations should expose and resist. Some three or four years ago a project initiated by a Mahratta citizen of Bombay was devised for the manufacture of finer glassware and clear-glass bottles. Though material for common glass can easily be obtained at many points of Western India, flints and special material for better glass work have to be sought. In this case ample material of the right kind was found in one of the independent States in Rajputana, and a concession for rights of excavation and utilization were sought from the Maharaja. His Highness and his Durbar, readily responded and agreed on terms that would be materially beneficial. The glass-makers were to pay Rs. 3 per hundred maunds for the stuff, but any minerals that should be found were reserved as *pecultium* of the State. The concession dating from 1889 was given for a period of twenty-five years; and another condition, evincing practical sagacity on part of the Durbar, was that the intended company should take thirty boys of the State as apprentices to this new industry, giving them Rs. 10 monthly as wages. Also a factory was to be erected, but whether in the State or nearer Bombay is not mentioned. Capital and competent direction were arranged for in England where the company was formed in October, 1890, and all promised well for this interesting practical attempt to utilise Indian labour and intelligence as exercised on indigenous material, and thus, by local production meeting local consumption and obviating charges of freight and exchange. What could be better or more practical and likely to evoke helpful co-operation in a Native State? Yet nearly three years have passed over and nothing has been done! Why is this?

Let me now trace the course of the factious obstructions that have interposed so far as such obscure official perversities can be made out as yet. The concession was as soon as settled by the Durbar sent on, in due course to the Political Department of the Government of India for review and sanction—according to the tight leading strings by which the Indian Government not only "protects" Native States against capitalist grabbers but also frustrates almost every attempt made by those States for internal improvement—always excepting railways that may subserve without cost the military convenience of the domineering Indian Government. As that tempting condition was not comprised in this modest industrial enterprise the matter seems to have been thrown aside as of little consequence. Fully fourteen months elapsed before any answer was received from Simla. Then, after a few preliminary objections due to the chronic habit of obstruction, it was prescribed that the concession should be restricted to certain defined areas. Also some objection was taken to the length of the period of lease. Those precautions, it must be admitted, were reasonable enough, and the Durbar proceeded to have the areas surveyed and demarcated without any undue delay. The revised proposals were sumbitted to the Simla Foreign Office in April of last year—nothing being required but formal sanction, seeing that all requirements had been met. After waiting a reasonable time for this simple formality the Bombay projector wrote to the Indian Government, but was told in reply that the matter was "under consideration!" From that day to the date at which I write nothing further has been heard! It would be difficult to match this either in the way of passive obstruction or gross negligence of ordinary public duty. And as the Political Department is under the hands of the Governor-General himself as executive member of the Supreme Council, that is where the blame lies.

But it is not for lack of enquiry on the part of the company that this dogged silence has been maintained. The managing director in the last year wrote to Mr. Godley, the Permanent Under Secretary of State, and also waited on him at the India Office. He was courteously received, and was promised that the letter should be forwarded to the Government of India to expedite the business. The directors also wrote to their manager in Bombay to push enquiry on your side. He seems to have made some slight impression on the dense officials at Simla, for in November last he telegraphed "concession promised; the form of grant alone under consideration," and acquainted the Board with the brief correspondence that had passed. And at this point the simple matter of business stands fast—a course of delay that would disgrace the smallest mercantile firm. The directors in their last report to their few shareholders here could only say—"Whilst the Government of India have certainly stood in our path, for reasons best known to themselves, in marked contrast we have to acknowledge the intelligent sympathy, interest, and promptness with which His Highness the Maharaja his assisted us, and to whom we have reason to be extremely grateful." When we consider the hearty offers made by the Government of India, in Lord Ripon's time through his Finance Minister Sir Evelyn Baring, which I daresay have been repeated since, to do all in their power to further and assist indigenous industries, this signal failure in one typical instance presents a deplorably depressing illustration as to performance.—Yours, &c.,

X.

MR. WEBB'S ADDRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I be allowed to remind your readers that, although the translation of St. John VIII, 58, proposed by Mr. Webb last Thursday evening, may be what he thinks it should be, still the revised version of the Greek Testament has the support of leading Greek scholars of the day both in America and England.—Yours, &c.,

H. LATEWARD.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the Opium Revenue to date, compared with the estimates for the year 1892-93:—

	Latest Month. In Nov. 1892. Bengal.	Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	47,25,000	16,00,000	63,25,000
Actual	46,35,029	16,44,300	63,22,329
Better than Estimate	...	44,300	4,329
Worse than Estimate	39,980	...	...

Eight sales of Bengal opium and seven months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Nov. 1892. Bengal.	To end of Oct. 1892. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	3,78,03,000	1,05,00,000	4,83,00,000
Actual	4,21,02,270	1,11,98,700	5,36,00,970
Better than Estimate	46,02,270	6,98,700	53,00,970
Worse than Estimate	...	...	...

THE legality of throwing "confetti" at people in the public streets in France on occasions of rejoicing such as the Carnival or the National Fete Day has been decided at last in a court of law. Formerly, as the name indicates, the "confetti" were sweetmeats. Bonbons and sugared almonds were thrown sometimes with such violence that people often protected their faces from them with wicker masks something like the cages that are placed over gas flames on the stage of a theatre. In course of time, however, paper pellets specially manufactured for the purpose have been substituted for the sweets, and have been so largely used as to have become a serious nuisance. A man named Amedee Lebon is the first victim of the public outcry for the suppression of this kind of target practice. On the night of the national fete day in the streets of the ancient city of Rouen, he threw a handful of the so-called "confetti" full in the face of a gentleman who was unknown to him. Unfortunately for the aggressor the victim happened to be a commissary of police, who instituted proceedings, and has had him sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment and a fine of 5 francs. The sentence of imprisonment virtually will not take effect, as the Court granted the defendant the benefit of the Berenger law, under which they have the option of practically letting off a first offender with a caution, but the case will serve as a warning.

ANOTHER long distance competition from Berlin to Vienna and back is to take place in the spring. This time it is to be less objectionable, and will not, it is to be presumed, lead to meetings of the Societies for Grevention of Cruelty to Animals. The competitors in this case are to be carrier pigeons. The Berlin and Vienna breeders are already making preparations for the contest.

THE POONA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

At the Conference last week, on the motion of Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, seconded by Mr. Chimanlal H. Sitalvad, the resolution of previous years on the subjects of Salt, Abkari, Police, and Village Sanitation were reapproved. Mr. Wacha, in proposing a general resolution to that effect, said:—

The resolution I am about to propose to you is purely of a formal character. It is termed an "omnibus" resolution, and I am enjoined, as its driver, to drive it across the shortest possible distance in the quickest possible time imaginable. I do not know whether I shall be equal to the task of performing this miracle of expedition, bearing in mind the four particularly restive horses whom I have to manage. These are named Salt, Abkari, Police and Village Sanitation. But the promoters of the Conference have whispered in my ears that though restive they have been already heavily flogged. They are awfully tired and fagged. So that my task will be a light one. Well, Gentlemen, on these conditions I have cheerfully consented to be their driver.

Village sanitation, you will all admit, is undoubtedly desirable for the better welfare of villagers. None can deny the utility of sanitation in rural areas where notions of sanitation are of a most elementary kind. Our Government would believe its character of *ma-bap* if it neglected to discharge its paternal duty towards its helpless children. It would indeed be criminal to let them die of a polluted and poisonous atmosphere. So in its paternal solicitude, it thought it expedient to give the rustics, poor innocent creatures, a Sanitation, Bill. "This legislation is for your good," it smilingly observed. But the rustics exclaimed "Of what use heaping on us legislation after legislation? We know you gave us a Land Revenue Code, a Forest Act, then a Salt Act, then and Abkari Act; and here you are killing us with your paternal kindness by a Sanitation Act? But who could make bricks without straw? And if the straw be not supplied, how are we to proceed." That is what there rustics remark. You will see, gentlemen, that it is only a question of funds, and where funds are concerned, the Government is obliging enough to lay the obligations for providing them on local boards and municipalities, just as they have laid the burdens of primary education on them. But without this financial feature, benevolent character of Indian legislation would be nowhere! We are, as you know, living in an age of high pressure, of railways running at fifty miles an hour, and telegraphs which bring us the world's news within the twinkling of the eye. Is it unnatural under the circumstances to have high pressure legislation for this, that and the other thing with the speed of the railway and the electricity? India is backward, and if it is to advance in the scale of high pressure civilisation, you have only to flood the country with legislative enactment of a variety of character. The legislative anvil must be kept incessantly going hot and red. Hammer and tinker, tinker and hammer,—that is the tale of our Indian legislative volcans. Thus all kinds of laws,—good, bad and indifferent—cumber the statute book. It groans exceedingly under the tremendous deadweight, while the people ask for bread, they fling in their face legislative stones of the character of this sterile Sanitation Act. Which we must, therefore, respectfully demand of Government as money. Surely, if parents are solicitous of looking after the health of their children, who are helpless, and penniless, it is only meet that they should pay the bills for medecines and medical comforts. (Cheers.)

As to the Police Bill, I will say as little as possible. Most of you are conversant with the terms of last year's resolution, so I will not take up any of your time by enlarging on it, though I hold decided views on this all-important provincial topic.

Coming to the Salt Bill, it is to be hoped that the amendmeat now before the Legislative Council will be soon passed. After the exasperating circumstances under which the two poor women in Canara were absurdly prosecuted for an accidental boiling down of duty paid salt (hear, hear) it was inevitable that even the cast-iron hearts of the original framers of the repressive Salt Act should melt. Nothing tends to bring such legislation, arbitrary and oppressive as it is, into greater discredit than scandalous prosecution of the character which, thanks to that palladium of peoples liberty the High Court righteously condemned the other day. (Hear hear.) It is to be hoped the benevelence of the Government will direct the myrmidons of the Salt law to refrain from molesting the waifs and strays of humanity who, for want of a pinch of salt, are driven to slip the saline mud or salt earth here and there and satisfy the cravings of nature. Let us all earnestly hope that the Conference may be in a position next year to vote another vote of thanks to Government for its humane salt policy as it has now done with regard to its policy regarding forests.

I now turn to the Abkari question. It would be cruel and unkind to slay the slain, especially when yesterday morning you set the seal of your condemnation on the universally condemned Mhowra Bill which the genius of Sir Charles Pritchard invented to induce sobriety among the so-called drunken of Thana and Kolaba. (Laughter.) In this matter I would follow the excellent example set by our President by bidding Godspeed (and who would not?) to that redoubtable member of Government. Sufficient are his sins of omission and commission in matters of Abkari during the last fourteen years, especially in reference to poor and harmless toddy which he has rathlessly boycotted. It is a large question, and I will not say a word on it here save this, that you must not accept all the one-sided assertions of Sir Charles Pritchard. They are so utterly misleading that a Commission alone can expose their fallacy. (Hear, hear.) But there is one point in reference to matters of excise which I cannot refrain from mentioning in this place. It is the more important to refer to it after what was said yesterday in this hall on the subject of education. My friend, Mr. N. V. Gokhle, omitted to give one striking comparison in connexion with his educational statistics. I mean the comparison between the colossal revenue grabbed by the Imperial Government from the drink traffic and the miserable amount expended on popular education. Allow me, gentlemen, to supply that omission. The revenue derived from the drink traffic is now upwards of 4½ crores per annum. Converted into annas, they come to 72 crores. Now, the population of British India is 22 crores. Therefore, the revenue which our rulers derive from driving abstemious people into the habit of drinking, which was almost unknown in this country, prior to their advent, is equal to 3¼ annas per head, or say 39 pies. Now, what is the actual expenditure on primary education? It does not exceed 80 lakhs. That is to say, it is equal to 7 pies per head of the total population of British India! Thus, while the Government abstracts from the pockets of the people 39 pies to make them ensober it has not the conscience to spend even one-half of this unrighteous revenue for the purpose of dispelling their ignorance by means of elemantary education. Possibly, it wishes that the denser the ignorance of the masses, the greater the progress of the drink revenue. (Laughter.) This is, to say the least, enlightening the masses with a cruel vengeance. I need not say Sir Charles Pritchard is one of those excise officers who has gloried in the revenue his mischievous policy has yielded to the Presidency treasury. It is fully 80 lakhs, whereas the total provincial expenditure on primary education is just 6½ lakhs. (Shame.) Comment on this feature of the Bombay administration is superfinous. Let us, however, all hope that now that he is about to be translated to a higher sphere, with more healthful and nobler surroundings his official conscience may undergo contrition and a change altogether for something better and worthier, and that his successor in office will wisely refrain from imitating a policy which has only resulted in great popular outcry and discontent. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I now bring my omnibus to a full stop and must leave you to nurse the restive horses which have been giving so much trouble by their high antics all over the Presidency (Cheers.)

THE Governors of Christ's Hospital have decided to allot ten places in the boys' school in London and ten places in the girls' school at Hertford for competition among the candidatss at the examination for scholarships awarded by the School Board for London, which will be on the 12th and 13th December next. Such places may be competed for by children not under 10 nor over 13 years of age on the 12th December, who are, and have for at least three years been, scholars in any of the public elementary schools in the metropolis, and have passed the Sixth Standard. Places for six boys and six girls will be alloted to the divisions of the metropolis north of the Thames, and places for four boys and four girls to the divisions south of the Thames, provided so many in each division reached the required standard. No admission will be granted if there be no candidate adjudged worthy. In respect of every child admitted whose parents or next friends are, in the opinion of the Council of Almoners, able to contribute substantially towards his or her education and maintenance there shall be paid in aid of the general fund of the foundation such yearly sum, being not less than £10 nor more than £20, as the Council of Almoners shall in each case direct. Forms of application are to be obtained of the Clerk to the School Board for

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF valuable landed property, near the Baboola Tank, advertised to be sold this day has been POSTPONED until further order.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, November 15, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY at Lower Mahim.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst. at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property, by order of the mortgagee Keshow Harrichand Oopadhay, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bhai Bhasker, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of January, 1890.

All that piece of pension and tax land or ground, situate at Lower Mahim, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,850 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 322, and new No. 4442, and new Survey No. 1610, and bounded on the south and west by public road, and on the north and east by the property of Krishna Pandoo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, Solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE BABOOLA TANK ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator General as administrator of the estate of the late Sorabjee Shapoorjee Billimoria, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th inst. at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property, viz :—

All that piece of leasehold land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, belonging to the estate of the said Sorabji Shapoorjee Billimoria, situate on the North side of the Baboola Tank Road, in the registration district of Bombay outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 192 and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward No. 3515, and street No. 18, and bounded on the east by the land belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Byramjee Jeejibhoy, C. S. I., leased to Dewjee Assa and others, on the west by the land belonging to the said estate leased to Sorabji Cawasji Serodia, on the north by the land belonging to the said estate and leased to Dewji Assa and others and on the south by the said Baboola Tank Road, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of Jeewunbai, widow of Sorabji Shapoorji Billimoria and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 19th November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, below the Railway Bridge, and next to Mr. Hiramanek's bungalow, on account and at the risk of the concerned, handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, pier glasses, chandelier, argand lamps, carpets, harmonium, pictures, etc.

The above is on view.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of leather cuttings, cordage, paulins, old iron, steel, and brass, &c.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES IN 2ND CARPENTER STREET AND 2ND KOOMBHARWADA STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises on the dates hereunder mentioned the following properties by order of the mortgagees Ratanjee Bapubhai, Purshotum Bapubhai, and Ramjee Bapubhai carrying on business together in partnership under the firm and style of Bapubhai Kakal and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Raghunath Ramchandra in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 18th day of October 1889 and in the Indenture of further charge dated the 2nd day of October 1891.

On TUESDAY, the 29th day of November 1892, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 154 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of land revenue under Old No. 1905, New No. 9037, Old Survey No. 524, and New Survey No. 5362, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 6012 and Street No. 75, and 77, and which premises are situate at and on the east side of 2nd Carpenter street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, and are bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the 2nd Carpenter Street, on the north by the sweeper's gulley, and on the south by the house of Morlidhur Cutchoo, and are now in the occupation of the said Raghunath Ramchunder and his tenants.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1892, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 2.

All that one equal undivided moiety of share of the said Raghunath Ramchunder in all that piece of land containing by admeasurement 142 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1923, New No. 9065, Old Survey No. 335, New Survey No. 4999, together with the tenement or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 7632 and Street No. 110, 112, all which premises are situated at or on the west side of 2nd Koombharwada Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay and are bounded on the east by the 2nd Koombharwada Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Alibhoy Goolam Hoosein, and on the south by the house of Mowjee Rama, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Raghunath Ramchunder and his brother Shunker Ramchunder.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November 16, 1892.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT WORLEE MUDCHI PAKHADI ROAD AT WORLEE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE & Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Nusserwanjee Furdoonjee Bhada, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Wishwanath Govindjee Matre, Manik Govindjee Matre, and Makand Govindjee Matre (since deceased) the following landed properties in one lot :—

Firstly.—All that piece or fazendaree land, together with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Hainos or Worley Mudchi Pakhadi Road at Worlee, in the sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring about 783 square yards, and bounded on the east by the land of Gumput Apajee, on the west by the land of Juggonath Heerjee, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by the Goolab Baug of Vurjeevundas Madhowdass, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1295 and Street No. 294.

Secondly,—All that piece of fazendaree land, situate in the abovementioned place, admeasuring about 830 square yards, and bounded on the east by the land of Ramchandra Dadajee on the west by the land of Atmaram Juggonath, on the north by the land of Vurjeevundas Madhowdas, and on the south by the land of Hurichand Nilajee.

Thirdly.—All that piece of fazendaree land, situated on the abovementioned place, admeasuring about 317 square yards, and bounded on the east by the land of Ramchandra Dadajee and on the west, north, and south by the land of Vurjeevundas Madhowdas.

Fourthly.—All that piece of fazendaree land, situated on the abovementioned place, admeasuring about 395 square yards, and bounded on the east by the land of Balkrishna Wituba, on the west by the land of Ranchor las Kuttonjee, on the north by the land of Ramchandra Vittoba, and on the south by the land of Pandurang Jeewanjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the old premises of Mr. D. Macropolo, Medows Street, Fort—

A consignment of fancy goods of various kinds, consisting of porcelain, wooden, and tin toys, stationery cases, writing desks, telescopes, panorama, opera glasses, mirrors of sizes, silk umbrellas, Eiffel towers, bird cages, ladies' companions, photo frames of sizes, tobacco jars, toilet glass bottles, pin cushions, dinner bells, dressing cases, cigar holders, purses, carbolic soap, violet powder, knife holders, mechanical toys, glass cupboard, musical boxes, walking sticks, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, coloured, and white piece-goods, &c.

20 bales grey shirtings.
4 cases coloured prints.
4 cases white nainsooks and mulls.
2 cases white jaconets and cambrics.
2 cases white striped doria.
2 cases brown half hose, &c., &c.
1 bicycle.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, and the following days, at 1 p.m. each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's stores Depot, Parel.

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., consisting of old casks, cans, drums, packing cases, wooden sleepers, timber, leather, iron and steel scraps, rails, fire-bars, old writing tables, leather hose pipes, iron and steel tyres, iron and steel wheels, diving bell complete and miscellaneous other articles.

The materials have been already weighed and the weighment noted on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be resold on account and at the risk of the fire purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground-rent on all the lots at or not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, November 16, 1892.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL,"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERTT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, Rs. 1-14 The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having none and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged : Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have as served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

RICARDO'S EXCHANGE REMEDY.

A GOLD STANDARD WITHOUT GOLD COINAGE.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

STEEL BOILERS,

LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.

NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND, DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE, 255, ARTHUR ROAD, (Near the Railway Station) CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

An acknowledgment of confidence in the ability of a professional must afford gratification under any circumstances. Testimonials free on application.

II.

Dear Mrs. BOND,—
I am going to-day, good-bye, and God bless you. I will write to you from London.
Please give bearer my belt.
Yours affectionately,
Sept. 7th, 47, Watson's Hotel. E. E.

III.

Extract.

ADEN, 22nd Sept. 1892.

My Dear Mrs. BOND,—
. . . I have missed you so much. I got so dependent on a little love, and you have been so good and kind to me. I will never forget how kind you were to me through that dreadful illness. I never felt so desolate in my life, and you were such a comfort to me, &c., &c.,
Yours affectionately,
E. E.

IV.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of Mrs. Marie C. Bond, both as Nurse and Physician, who attended me in my late illness; she is clever; has unlimited knowledge in every branch of her calling. She has my suffrage for her well-doing.

G. G.

Colaba, Bombay, October 7th, 1892.

NOTES: INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY, BY TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Mr. Noor Mahomed Sullaman, furniture dealer, closing his business, consisting of a very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood neatly french-polished substantial made dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, very handsome cabinets, almyras and wardrobes, large size pier glasses in gilt frame, English-made wall brackets, iron and brass bed-steads, a mahogany semi-grand Pianoforte, rich table ornaments, &c., &c.

Detailed catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

Also the property of a gentleman in low-lots of furniture consisting of chairs, cupboards, bedsteads, tables, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand victoria with removeable coach box.
1 handsome strong grey Arab gelding, 8 years old, goes in harness and saddle.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, aged, goes in single and double harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, WATER-COLOURS, AND OLEOGRAPHS BY THE WELL-KNOWN HOME ARTISTS.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medow Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office, a consignment of 2 cases of superior oil paintings, oleographs and water-colours by the eminent makers at Home, consisting of House of Lords and House of Commons, Mary Queen, Town, Thames, Views, Little Bridesmaid, in the garden, happy days, the Opposition bench, London Heroes, Italian Girls, Duke and Duchess of Albany, Spring, Winter, Summer and Autumn, rustic bridge, storming of Delhi, Military sports, devotion, &c., &c.

Also the property of Mr. Macdonald and other gentlemen, consisting of very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich glassware, porcelainware very handsome Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, one Grubb's lense, Persian carpets, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Military Square, Fort, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, french-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, fine oleographs and pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and Cambay carpets, &c., the property of Mrs. MYZELL.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Langly Lodge, Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood french-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich glass and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany grand square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne in very good order, real Brussel and Persian carpets, first-rate chromo lithographs, very handsome table ornaments, one incubator, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong English built boat-shaped barouche by Kesterton in very good order, a pair of handsome chesnut walers, 15-3, 9 years old, good movers, believed to be sound, a handsome strong English-built light single seated brougham by Whitlock of Longacre, a handsome strong English-built dog-cart by Kinross and Sons, with brake and hood, lately done up, one strong wheeled dog-cart by Cosser & Co., Kurrachee, 4 feet 8 inches wheels, made of hickory and lancewood, medical books, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. R. Langley, changing residence.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Bombay, November 16, 1892. BENNETT & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 15.

A DECLINE of ½d. took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 38⅞d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were unchanged, at £65½; and in New York, the metal was ¼ cent cheaper, at 84¾ cents, demand Exchange on London having advanced to the same extent at 4·86⅓ dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 400,000 ounces of Silver, at 84·80 to 84·85 cents per oz. Consols and Indian Sterling Loan were unchanged in London at 97⅛, and 108, respectively. The market rates of discount were reduced ⅛ per cent. say to 2⅛ on short London Bills, and 2⅜ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 11-16d. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 99½, but Exchange on London was a centime lower, as fcs 25·16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull; the Sales having aggregated only 8,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. Spot Mid.-Americans were still quoted at 4 13-16d. per lb.; but, in Surats, Broach and Oomras were 1-16d. higher, in all grades; while American Arrivals decline 3-64d. in the near positions, to 1-16d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 47-64d. for November-December deliveries, and 4 53-64d. for March-April. The day's Imports were 20,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm, with prices hardening.

In New York, ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged in value yesterday at 9⅛ cents; but February Future were 9 points lower, at 9·04 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 48,000 bales; and the total figures for this season, so far, give the following comparison with those in the two previous years for the same time :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Monday's Receipts.....	48,000	65,000	47,000
Two days' do	81,000	114,000	91,000
Since 1st Sept.	2,035,000	2,917,000	2,757,000

There has been more doing in our local Cotton market to-day than for several days past, though business has not been upon more than a moderate scale, and prices have advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy, leaving off steady at the rise. Exporters have contracted for 200 bales of new Bhownugger, for April delivery, at Rs. 206; and they have bought 100 bales of ready new Julgaum, at Rs. 201; they have also bought 850 bales of old Cotton, consisting of 300 Kurri Ginned, at Rs. 182-6; 300 Wadwan at Rs. 182-5; and 200 Barsee, at Rs. 200. The Mills have taken 1,375 bales of old stuff from stock, made up of 350 Bhownugger, at Rs. 380-6; 300 Dharwar, at Rs. 189½; 200 Kurri, at Rs. 182½; 200 Barsee, at Rs. 200; 175 Dhulia, at Rs. 180; and 150 Julgaum, at Rs. 177½ per candy.

WHEAT remains in the same position that it has been in for many days past, a moderate export business passing in a steady market, and prices quite unchanged.

SEEDS.—A further advance of half-an-anna per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Linseed* and *Gingelly* has become dearer, by 8 annas per candy; otherwise this market has been steady at previous rates, with a moderate business doing. We now quote :—

Linseed .....Rs.	7-14-0	to Rs.	8-0-6 per cwt.
Gingelly, White „	42-8-0	„	43-0-0 „
Do. Mixed „	38-8-0	„	41-8-0 „

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,599 bales.
Wheat	26,216 cwts.
Linseed	8,563 „
Rapeseed	18,050 „
Gingelly	13,025 „
Poppyseed	390 „
Castorseed	3,579 „
Rice	7,902 „

FREIGHTS are quiet; but we make no change in quotations; there is, however, very little doing to test prices.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 2⅝d. for Demand; and for three months' Credits at 1s. 3 1-16d. for this month's delivery: 1s. 3 3-32d. for December, and 1s. 3⅛d. for the new year; but little business was reported any way beyond a small amount of Private Telegraphic, at 1s. 2 29-32d. and also one lot of Bank Demand, between Banks, at 1s. 2 29-32d.; the market closing quiet but steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand .....1s.	2⅝d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s.	2 27-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight .....1s.	2 15-16d.	„
Credits 3 do. .....1s.	3 1-16d.	„
France 3 do. .....158¼.		„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day, and an advance of 1-16 per cent. on Fours for Money and Account has been attained, closing quotations this evening being 106 7-16 for cash; 106 3-16 for the coming settlement; and 105⅞ for the early January account, and sellers for cash, but buyers for the near account, with respective rates.

SHARES are still neglected on all lines, and the only changes that we have to note this evening are an advance of Rs. 20 in Maneckjee Petit, of Rs. 15 in Luckmidas, and of Rs. 2½ in Mazagon Cotton Mill shares at our revised quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera.....	3 13-16

The Manchester Market has been very firm, prices hardening.

2½ per cent. Consols	97¼
3 per cent. Rentes.....	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 1854-55.....	65¼
Bar Silver	38⅛

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here on the evening of the 12th instant.

COLOMBO, Nov. 14.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Teresa left for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 15.

The O. L. steamer Ormuz, has arrived here from Suez.

The Italian steamer Bormida left Hongkong, for Bombay, this day, the 15th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.

Mauritius mail closes at Colombo at 4 p.m. on the 19th inst.

Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 6-30 a.m. on Thursday, the 17th inst.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 14th November, 1892.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·931
Temperature of the Air	79·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·6
Dew Point	64·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·635
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·5
General Directions of Wind*	NNE, NE, ENE, NW, WNW, N.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	230

*From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOGGE—November 3, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Major Charles Hogge, 33rd Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

LAWTON—November 4, at Bhowanipur, the wife of T H Lawton, of a son.

McCARRON—November 5, at Allahabad, the wife of Geo H McCarron, "Pioneer" Press, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SENIOR—HILSON—November 5, at Christ Church, Gauhati, Assam, by the Rev C Barlow, Chaplain of Shillong and Gauhati, Henry William Richard Senior, 44th Gurkha Rifles, eldest son of Colonel H W J Senior, to Elizabeth Gillespie, eldest daughter of Surgeon-Colonel A H Hilson, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

DEATHS.

BESTIC—November 3, at Srinagar, Kashmir, of malignant small-pox, W B Bestic, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Bengal.

BETHAM—November 1, at Jabalpur, C.P., the dearly loved son of J A Betham, aged two months.

CULLEN—November 1, At Bhagulpur, Catherine Neil, infant daughter of the Rev J A Cullen, aged 3 months and 3 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1892.

TRIAL by jury in Bengal is itself on its trial. The Judges of the High Court and the District Judges in May, 1890, received a circular from the Government of India asking for an expression of opinion on three points. The first subject on which the Government desired to learn the views of the judges was the actual working of the system of trial by jury in the Lower Provinces of Bengal and in Assam. The second was as to the merits of the system as a means for the repression of crime. And, thirdly, it was desired to elicit suggestions for such improvement—if any—as might appear to be desirable in the application of the system. The replies were it may be presumed given with due deliberation. None of the Justices of the High Court took less than six months to formulate an opinion on a subject which has many aspects. Their opinions have now been published, and they are entitled to careful and respectful examination. The Chief Justice, Sir Comer Petheram, in a brief minute unfortunately says little more than that he is unwilling to commit himself to any view whatever upon "the system of trial by jury, *as it is called*, in these Provinces." It is clear that his Lordship is not an enthusiastic admirer of the system in question. But he is not disposed to express any opinion "unfavourable to its existence or as to its merits for the repression of crime." It is difficult to understand from this somewhat oracular utterance whether the Chief Justice shares the opinion of Mr. Justice Tottenham, that the system does not possess in itself any merits as a means for the repression of crime; it is not to be supposed, says that learned judge, that a man about to commit a crime would be deterred by the consideration that he would be tried by a jury instead of being sent before a judge sitting with assessors. This view is also held by Mr. Justice Beverley and by Mr. H. F. Mathews, the acting Session Judge of Burdwan. The former thinks it highly improbable that a murderer or a dacoit would sit down before committing the offence, and consider whether in the event of his being apprehended he would be tried by a judge with assessors or by a judge and jury. But he adds that the employment of juries tends to disseminate a knowledge of the Criminal Law amongst the population, and such knowledge has presumably a tendency to check the perpetration of crime. Mr. Mathews unhesitatingly pronounces the jury system to be a complete failure, and he is inclined to think that the "merits" of the system for the repression of crime do not exist, the conditions in the mofussil being quite unsuited to such a system which has only been introduced in most European countries during living memory. It may, perhaps, be assumed that Sir Comer Petheram could not go so far as this; for His Lordship states—still with the same distressing caution—that in reference to the question whether improvements in the system suggest themselves, he is of opinion that "an extension of the right of appeal in jury cases is desirable, but I am not prepared to add any further suggestions." It is clear that on this important subject neither the Government of India nor the general public can expect light and leading from the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court.

Fortunately the minutes of the other judges are more informing. Mr. Justice Tottenham takes the 1,708 cases tried by jury in Bengal and Assam in the five years 1884-89, and shows that in 325 of them the Judges disapproved of the verdict. It is true that only in 114 of these cases did the Judges appeal to the High Court under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Court, with a view to remedy the miscarriages of justice which in the opinion of the Sessions Judges the juries had occasioned. But this is accounted for by the fact that the High Court has a tendency to refuse to interfere with verdicts unless they are utterly perverse and insupportable. Mr. Mathews takes the same view of the tendency of the High Court; for a Sessions Judge to proceed under Section 307 except in the most flagrant cases, is, he states, generally worse than useless; he wastes his own time, and that of the High Court as well. Mr. Justice Tottenham considers that in particular districts the system has worked well in the majority of cases, but looking at the results on the whole he does not regard them as satisfactory. He points out that the enactment of Section 307 was in itself an acknowledgment that the jury system had not worked satisfactorily in the unrestricted form introduced in 1862, and he holds that if the restriction in question is made operative there will be no real difference between the trial by a judge with a jury, and trial by a judge with assessors, while the former is productive of much inconvenience and dissatisfaction. In regard to the third head of inquiry the improvement called for in his opinion is to assimilate the jury to the assessors from whom there is an appeal on the facts as well as on questions of law. There should be an appeal on the facts when the jury is not unanimous, and in all cases in which the judge differs from the jury. He would also do away with trial by jury in capital cases in the mofussil. Mr. Justice Prinsep, in a long minute which has the concurrence of his colleagues, Justices Wilson, Pigot, and MacPherson, regards the jury system as not altogether satisfactory in its results, but holds it to be capable of improvement. But far from regarding trial by jury as a means of repressing crime, Mr. Justice Prinsep is of opinion that if it have any effect at all the element of uncertainty which it imports into the administration of justice renders its influence baleful. Recent experience when sitting in appeal in the High Court has satisfied this Judge (and apparently his three concurring colleagues) that there is very little improvement noticeable in the verdicts of mofussil juries. In six cases of murder the juries against the clearest evidence acquitted in three instances, and in the others returned verdicts of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. In all these cases the High Court pronounced the accused guilty of murder. The Sessions Judges are placed in a position of embarrassing uncertainty as to the real state of the law in the matter of appeals to prevent miscarriages of justice. They are responsible for the verdicts which they accept; but if they do not accept them, the High Court as a rule will refuse to interfere unless the jurors be flagrantly perverse and unreasonable. This practice is not invariable; some judges differ from their colleagues as to what is perverse and unreasonable. It is obviously desirable that the law (and its interpretation) should be rendered clear of embarrassing ambiguity and recommendations to that effect are made by the majority of the judges.

Mr. Justice Amir Ali and Mr. Justice O'Kinealy are of opinion that trial by jury has not accomplished the objects for which it was introduced. It does not arrive at the facts in criminal cases. Even in cases of atrocious homicide Indian jurors refuse to bring in a verdict which would entail the penalty of death. In respect of other crimes, including dacoities, and outrages on women, race-feeling and popular prejudice interfere with the course of justice. In certain districts these disturbing elements have become more accentuated of late, and much influenced the verdicts of juries. In some cases conviction, in others acquittal, is a foregone conclusion, the juries taking no heed of the evidence, and giving their verdict according to the representations made to them outside the court. These learned judges consider that it is a mistake to be influenced by the sentimental difference between assessors and a jury, and to withhold a right of appeal on facts as well as law from the verdict of the latter while recognising its necessity in the case of the findings of the former. The law in their opinion should be assimilated in both cases. Mr. Justice Trevelyan holds that there should be a right of appeal in every case of conviction by jury, and that in cases of acquittal the judge should be compelled to appeal if he hold that there had been a failure of justice. Mr. Mathews, to whose minute we have referred above, goes into the question of the class from which of necessity mofussil jurors are drawn. The better class of landholders will do almost anything to escape serving on a jury; the lower possess no single qualification for the discharge of the duties of jurors. They cannot understand a complicated mass of facts, however clearly it may be placed before them, and are easily led away by any specious sophistry. Practically the choice is limited to Pleaders and Mukhtyars; the view of one of these is readily acquiesced in by the other jurors. Then there is the invincible distrust of the police, which renders them unwilling to believe any evidence, good or bad, that may be put before them. For this branch of the evil the remedy is the employment of a better class of policemen, with higher pay and better prospects. Criminal investigations should be, in Mr. Mathew's opinion, confined to officers of a certain position—an inspector or first grade sub-inspector at the very least—before prisoners are committed for trial. It is now the settled practice of the criminal bar to break down a strong case against the accused by asserting that the evidence has been manufactured by the police. The effect upon a mofussil jury is of course all that is desired by the pleader. The Sessions Judge of Burdwan is of opinion that the jury system is under present conditions unworkable, and should be suppressed altogether. Probably the Government of India will rather concur in the opinion of the majority of the High Court Judges, that what is required is to improve the system. To this end what is required is to make the appeal to the High Court compulsory and effective in all cases, where there has been a palpable failure of justice, either by conviction of the innocent or acquittal of the guilty.

WHEN last we referred to Baron Hirsch's Jewish settlement in Argentina it will be remembered that Mr. F. L. Goldsmid, of Bijapur, promptly took us to task, declaring that his brother, who had just taken over charge of the colony, hoped to get his colonists settled in a fraction of the time it had taken Moses in times gone by. And it appears there is every probability that Colonel Goldsmid will succeed. When he went out to Argentina, there were many besides those interested in having it so, who declared that Baron Hirsch's colonisation scheme was a failure, and that the refugees were idle, indolent, and not amenable to discipline. There was some truth in these allegations, and there are even yet some to be found who criticise the scheme adversely and describe the administration as unsuccessful. Now that they can no longer denounce the colonists as riotous and idle, they state that they are ground down under the heel of a military despotism. From the accounts given by a correspondent to a home paper there was some truth in the reported refractoriness of a section of the colonists whose behaviour was such as to call for severe measures, and when Colonel Goldsmid arrived he found his task was even more arduous than he had imagined. To reduce the troublesome element to order was the initial task, and this done there came the task of re-organising the administration. Controllers were appointed in the place of the so-called administrators, and it is their duty to see that orders as regards sanitation, cultivation, and the like are carried out. Not the least of the smallest obstacles in the way of efficient working was that many of the men on allotments were traders, not agriculturists, and they had to be instructed in their new vocations. There were others who, tired of the life of deferred hope they had been living, were too impatient to await the development of reforms, and a still larger number who saw with regret that their life of supported idleness was at an end. These at their own request have been sent to Europe or America. These, it is asserted, are the critics whose attacks on the scheme has given to the enemies of the scheme their data. But now they are gone it appears the scheme is gradually developing into the successful working which Baron Hirsch and his friends desired.

EXTRACTS from the *Peking Gazette* occasionally throw remarkable side-lights on life in China, and if we cannot approve of the extraordinary punishments meted out to offenders we are compelled to admire the care with which the interests of the private individual are watched over. There was an hereditary military petty officer in Honan, who, two or three years ago, mortgaged a piece of land to a villager for twenty strings of cash. Next year he wanted to sell the land outright, and asked the mortgagee for thirty more taels of cash. He declined, and the petty officer worried so much

TELEGRAMS.

RE UTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LANCASHIRE STRIKE.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

There are no signs yet of a settlement of the Lancashire strike.

Owing to the late rise in cotton the movement among the masters to work short time is spreading.

More mills are closing in Oldham.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

A deputation from the unemployed waited on the County Council yesterday, and urged the adoption of measures to relieve the present distress.

WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

A circular has been issued by the Local Government Board instructing the Boards of Guardians to provide work for the genuine unemployed, and suggesting husbandry on sewage farms, making open spaces and new streets, and the extension of sewage and water-works.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 15.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 4th instant, left here for Bombay, at 7 a.m., to-day, and the s.s. Rome, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

THE HYDERABAD SCANDAL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 15.

Mr. Bosanquet sat this morning, at the Residency Court, to settle the date on which Mitra, the accused in the Scandal Case, could be present in the Court. Dr. Lawrie considered that the accused would be able to attend in three days, and the case was accordingly adjourned until Friday next. Mr. Eardly Norton drew the attention of the Court to certain comments made on the case in the *Deccan Budget*, of which Mr. Forbes, pleader for Nawab Mehdi Hassan, is the editor. Mr. Norton held that such comments were calculated to prejudice the accused's case, and add additional difficulties in the way of procuring legal testimony, and was also a matter which affected the dignity and self-respect of the court. He did not suggest that his Worship had any right to commit Mr. Forbes; but considering Mr. Forbes was an advocate in the case and responsible for indecency of such publications, his Worship had a right to say that such comments should not be made. He, therefore, asked his Worship to inform Mr. Forbes that he was not at liberty to make such references to the conduct of the court. Mr. Forbes asked under what right or precedent such an application was made. No one would be more sorry than himself if he had violated any well-known canon of journalism, but he had never intended any disrespect to the court or placed any obstacles in the way of the accused obtaining evidence, and denied that what had been written had any such tendency. If his Worship considered there was any disrespect in the articles and considered he had power to call upon him to enter upon his defence, he (Mr. Forbes) would do so. Mr. Norton replied that he did not ask that Mr. Forbes be put on his defence; he merely drew the attention of the court to the matter. His Worship said he would read the articles before doing anything in the matter.

HYDERABAD RACES.

The opening day of this meeting was most successful. There was a large gathering of spectators, and the fields were good. The Salar Jung Cup was won easily by Mr. Ali Abdoola's Julia by a length-and-a-half, Premier being second. In the Asker Jung Plate Senora had a walk-over. Mute sustained his reputation in the Asker Jung Give-and-Take Plate, winning hands down by one length, Magistrate being second, and Collector third. The distance was half a length between the second and third. Eight ran. The favourite Venture won the Shums-ul-Oomra Cup by one length. After a good race with St. Kildare, Lutchman came in third, separated by one length. Seven ran. It took twenty minutes to get the field of eight away for the Malwala Plate. Magna Charta won an easy race by over one length, sweet second, and Sheehab third in close company. Georgie was the favorite but was not in the running. the favorite Flashlight won the Falakhnamah Purse after a splendid race with Whirlwind winning by three-quarters of a length. Wild Oats made a poor third. Five ran.

First Race.—Betting: 3 to 1 against Julia; even on Premier.

Second Race.—Betting: evens on Mile; 4 to 1 against Magistrate; and 12 and to 1 against Speed-of-Thought.

Third Race.—Betting: Even on Venture; 5 to 1 against Dutchman; and 12 to 1 against Kildare.

Fourth Race.—Betting: 4 to 1 against Magna Charta; 12 to 1 against Sweet; and 6 to 1 against Sheehab.

Fifth Race.—Betting: Even on Flashlight; and 6 to 4 against Whirlwind.

There was a match between Major Gough's Bluestone and Mr. Gribble's Ivanhoe. Distance half-a-mile. 2 to 1 was the betting. Bluestone came in easily. The race was run in the dark.

LORD HARRIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 15.

H. E. the Governor goes to Mahablshwar on the 22nd instant.

COLONEL MERRIMAN.

Colonel Merriman, Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, left Poona for Bombay *en route* to England, on seven months' furlough; but his term of office as Chief Engineer of the Bombay Command expires in April next, so he is not likely to return to India. Several officers, and the whole of his office establishment were on the platform to bid him *bon voyage*. Colonel Merriman for many years has been connected with the Western India Turf Club as a steward.

Colonel Greenstreet has been appointed temporarily to his place.

DEATH OF RAO BAHADUR VENAIK RANGRAO PURANDHARE.

Rao Bahadur Venaik Rangrao Purandhare, late Diwan of Janjira, died yesterday in the city.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The following are the results of yesterday's shooting:—

DAILY SWEEP: 600 YARDS.

Lieutenant Young, Worcester Regiment, 32 points, Rs. 36.

Sergeant-Major Francis, Durham Light Infantry, 31 points, Rs. 18.

Lance-Corporal Francis, Durham Light Infantry, 31 points, Rs. 9.

Sergeant Drummer McKenna, Lancashire Fusiliers, 31 points, Rs. 9.

800 YARDS.

Private Dean, Lancashire Fusiliers, 33 points, Rs. 18.

Private Smith, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 33 points, Rs. 9.

Sergeant McCarthy, Lancashire Fusiliers, 32 points, Rs. 6.

300 YARDS, (to fire rapidly).

Sergeant-Major Murry, Lancashire Fusiliers, 26 points, Rs. 6.

Private Forest, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 4 points.

600 YARDS.

Jemadar Sheik Amir, 7th Infantry, 32 points, Rs. 6.

Havildar Sheik Kareem, 9th infantry, 30 points, Rs. 4.

800 YARDS.

Subedar Kustan DeSouza, 9th Infantry, 30 points, Rs. 10.

Subedar Sheik Alladin, 9th Infantry, 30 points, Rs. 7.

Colour Havildar Gokram, 19th Infantry, 30 points, Rs. 4.

THE VICEROY AT MYSORE.

VISIT TO THE KHEDDAHS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 15.

H. E. the Viceroy and party visited the kheddahs yesterday afternoon to witness the elephants being driven into stockade from the kheddahs. The drive was very successfully finished in twenty minutes. About twenty-five elephants were captured. H. E. the Viceroy congratulated Mr. Shama Iyenger, Superintendant of the kheddahs, on the successful drive. H. E. the Viceroy and party attended at the kheddahs at eight this morning to witness the tying up operations, which were very successful. All the elephants were either fettered or noosed within two hours. H. E. the Viceroy secured several photos of the operations.

THE PUBLIC PROSECUTORSHIP OF THE N.-W. P.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 15.

The Public Prosecutorship of the North-West Provinces has with the enlarged salary been conferred upon Mr. Arthur Strachey. The appointment was offered to, but declined by Mr. W. M. Colvin.

MOULVI MAHOMED SAMI ULLAH KHAN.

The Judical Department in these Provinces sustains a notable loss this week in the person of Moulvi Mahomed Sami Ullah Khan, C. M. G., Judge, Rai Bareilly, who, after over twenty years' service, is on the point of retirement. Beginning his career as a member of the Subordinate Judiciary the Moulvi soon gained reputation which raised him above the ordinary run of Sub-Judges. Accordingly when Lord Northbrook wanted a native of India to accompany him to Egypt he was selected. In Egypt he did good work, and returning to India was picked out on the first opportunity by Sir Alfred Lyall for the Oudh Judgeship.

"THE BEGGAR STUDENT" AT THE GAIETY.

The lapse of time since Millocker's popular production, entitled "The Beggar Student" was presented before the Bombay public rendered the performance, on Monday evening, interesting, and drew a large audience to the Gaiety. The excellence of its representation more than fulfilled the anticipations of the audience. It was a decided success, and the repetitions of the various parts, which were demanded, were numerous. The golden opinions which Miss Vera Patey has won suffered no change. She is established a general favourite, and everything she does takes well with the house. She undertook the character of Stephania with great success, and was the recipient of a tribute of admiration in the second act. The extensive range of Miss Ethel Mackay's voice was heard to advantage in the part of Laura, in which by her skilful acting she scored a decided success. Mr. Harry Hall, who assumed the role of Colonel Ollendorf, made an exceptionally good exponent of the character. Mr. Fearnley, as Simon Romanovich, was perfectly at home, while Mr. Hall displayed his versatility in the difficult part he played. Miss Madie Bennett made a life-like Palmatica. Her pleasing manner entitled her to all the approval which was extended to her. The ubiquitous body-servant, Ounphrie, (Mr. Smythe) made the most of his humorous part. The incognito Conrod (Mr. P. B. Bathurst) ably fulfilled the demands of the character and received a vigorous encore for his singing. The comicalities of the Gaoler, were capitally presented by Mr. Munro, and the little he had to do was done well. The other parts, which fell to Miss Cora Milne, Miss Shields, and Miss Williams, respectively, were pourtrayed in every way satisfactorily, while Messrs. Royal, Dean, Vernard, and King gave every reason for their warm reception. The mounting and dressing of the piece were in every way appropriate, and the choruses were all well rendered. The same opera is presented to-night, and to-morrow there will be a change of programme.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer Siam, with Overland Mails of the 4th inst., left Aden at 7 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive on Sunday evening. The Siam, which communicated at Aden with the Rome, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs G L Edwards	Mrs E E Algar and two children
Mr and Mrs Wright and three children	Mr F Dobson
	Miss Miller
Mr Mackintosh	Mrs Bennett and two children
Mr H E Urquhart	Mr and Mrs C H F Beinsteed, three children and nurse
Miss A Carter	
Miss Macmillan	Lieut J B Mackintosh

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs H Couldrey	Mr Garland
Mr S Mayne	Mr Penny
Dr Martin	Mr W Stepelhagen
Mr G S Henderson	Mr T G Young
Mr R G Webb	Mr E E Baker
Mr A Portcous	Mr Hickman
Mr H Savory	Mr W Brown

THE EXTRA STEAMER.

The extra steamer Clyde, which left London the same day as the Rome, and Marseilles on the 5th inst., brings the following passengers. She is expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday morning.

FROM LONDON.

Miss A P Fowler	Miss Ellen Pash
Mr and Mrs J Earl Norman	Mr M J Bedford
Rev and Mrs J E Robinson and four children	Mr T Glover, jun
	Miss Crittall
Miss H Robinson	Mrs Thoburn and child
Rev Chew	Mr Pratt
Mrs J G Kelly	Miss A Tumbale
Mr and Mrs A Knight	Miss Duncan
Miss Lister	Miss Hodgins
Capt J J Ruddach	Miss K Calder
Mr J J Joicey	Mr and Mrs E C Ozanne, two children and maid
Mr C C Harvey	
Mr G Richards	Miss E Morris
Mr J H Heap	Rev J H Hyde
Mr H A Willmott	Miss S M Wherry
Mr C Robertson	Miss M Vincent
Mr G C Laurie	Miss E L Templin
Mr C W Johnson	Rev and Mrs Forman and infant
Mr P J Corbett	
Mr & G Gahagan	Mrs Weitbrecht
Mr Hickey	Miss Temby
Mr T Hext	Mr Boon
Mrs Garden and 'nfant	Mr H E Urquhart
Mr J J Wilson	Mr W Summers
Miss Stewart	Miss Hoge
Mr Mountford	Miss De la Combe
Mr G F Berrill	Mr H G Morron
Mr and Mrs Palmer	Mr G H M Streatfield

FROM GIBRALTAR—Mr H R Walton

FROM MARSEILLES.

Mr W A Fraser	Mr C W Shaw
Mr E C Morgan	Miss M Forman
Miss Morgan	Mr L P Pugh
Miss Johnson	Miss Goldney
Miss E C Johnson	Mr James Petrie
Mr and Mrs W C Aldam	Mr Spencer Wilkinson
Mr and Mrs R W Maxwell, two children and maid	Mr Peacock
	Lieut-Col and Mrs D W K Barr
Mr C H Moore and servant	
Miss Barr	Two Misses Dey
Mr A B Patterson	Mr F Gaddum
Mrs Patterson	Mr Pope
Two Misses Patterson	Maj P Henderson
Mrs Russell Crawford	Miss Tatton
Mr and Mrs F B Bryant, two children and nurse	Mr and Mrs M Maynard
	Rev and Mrs Janvier and infant
Mr and Mrs Kennedy	
Miss Cunliffe	Mr R G C Mowbray
Mr Cheetham	Mrs F W R Cowley
Capt H C and Mrs Roberts	Miss Cowley
Mr Reynolds	Mr and Mrs R C Twidale
Mrs Reynolds	Lieut R B Unwin
Mrs Hills	Mr E Crane
Mr P J White	Mr W H Fasken
Mr Sanders	Mr Sidey
Mr Hartwig	Mr C H Yerrard
Mr Nutter	Master Brennand
Capt Butterworth	Col and Mrs H S Gough
Mr H W Hudson	Mr de Lyon
Miss Hudson	Mr C J Groom

FOR MADRAS.

Mr and Mrs Lee Pogson, infant and ayah	Mr and Mrs H E Clerk
	Miss Hayne
Mr Oldfield	Mr J H Spring Branson
Capt and Mrs Oldfield	

FOR KURRACHEE.

Mr Wilson and sister, three children and nurse.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mr and Mrs C Putnam, and two Misses Putnam.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 14.

10 p.m.	75·3

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

6 a.m.	72·7
10 a.m.	79·6
2 p.m.	80·1
6 p.m.	85·3

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Government has decided to prosecute the *Sanjibani* of Culcutta for publishing a scurrilous attack on Sir Charles Elliott.

The Allahabad paper announces the sudden death at Lucknow of Captain G. H. Symonds, of the Royal Irish Regiment.

The man who attempted to sacrifice a little boy to the goddess Durga at Alipore has been sentenced to transportation for life.

A leading Adelaide sportsman, Mr. W. J. Thomson, has gone to Calcutta for the racing season, and has taken four race-horses with him—Simpleton, Judge, Style and Tug. We are glad to hear the horses have landed in excellent condition. Mr. Thompson intends entering them for some of the big events.

The Singapore Municipal Board has decided to send Major McCallum and Mr. MacRitchie to Burma and other places in India to study the drainage systems there. The Penang Municipal Commissioners have decided that the Municipal Engineer be directed to proceed to Rangoon for a limited period to study the Shone system of drainage there. The local authorities of Penang would not agree to the employment of a specialist to draw up a drainage scheme.

The following is the summary of the crop and weather report of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh for the week ending Wednesday, the 9th November:—Slight showers have fallen in the central districts, but more is required to ensure proper germination of the rabi. In the eastern districts rain is urgently needed for late rice which is drying for want of moisture. Irrigation of crops going on. Prospects generally favourable. Prices fairly steady and show a tendency to fall in some districts.

Statistics showing the mortality from wild beasts and snakes, and the measures adopted for their extermination are published in the *Gazette of India*. The total number of persons killed in 1892 was 2,911 against 2,440 last year. The deaths in Bengal were 1,584; Madras, 279; North-West Provinces and Oudh, 236; Burma, 121; Central Provinces, 319; Assam, 200, the Punjab, 65; and Bombay, 80.

The Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 5th November, 1892, were for passengers, &c., Rs. 67,122, and for goods, &c., Rs. 1,00,225, making altogether Rs. 1,67,347, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 199-3-7. During the corresponding week in 1891, the receipts were Rs. 1,47,102-13-4, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 175-2-0.

The South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 15th Oct., 1892, were for passengers, &c., Rs. 74,703-15-2, and for goods, &c., Rs. 70,277-11-7, making altogether Rs. 1,44,981-10-9, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 131-1-5. During the corresponding week in 1891, the receipts were Rs. 1,18,258-10-10, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 131-4-1.

The s. s. Clitus arrived at Garden Reach, with 354 horses, having only lost four on the passage. Messrs. S. S. Ralli and Co. are to be congratulated upon the class of horses brought up this year, also upon their general condition, as although, through scarcity of food shipped, rather low in condition, they have been landed in very fair order by Mr. Geo. Clark, many of them being fit for immediate use, and all of those now at the firm's large stables at No. 1, Bhowanipur, being broken in and a remarkably quiet lot. Amongst the race horses are Fred Trent, Tormentor, Hardface, Avalanche, Snip, Amber, Milo, Tupaki, Wiewana, Bramble, Typo, Drift, Squib, Baron, Stanhope, The Dandy, The Drummer and several others. The ponies muster pretty strongly and include Iolanthe, Maud, She, Sunshine, Magnet, Struan, Bags, all of which should pay their way in good hands. Then a number of well-schooled paperchasers and hacks, amongst them several of the Vagabond family, closely related to that game little horse Victor, besides fast trotters and harness horses of all sorts.

Nearly sixty influential gentlemen in Madras have signified their assent to the principle involved in the establishment of the Central Charity Committee. The Hon. Secretary, the Rev. John T. Lawrence, Vepery, will be glad to forward draft forms to other gentlemen who may desire to support the scheme and who have not yet signified their desire to do so. The money collected will be allotted in the first week in December, free of all expense for collecting, &c., in accordance with applications from managers of schools, who must state the number of children in their charge, nature of proposed Christmas treat and so forth.

There are four writers, and only four, in the opinion of the *British Weekly*, any one of whom might fitly succeed Lord Tennyson in the Laureateship. These are Mr. Swinburne, Mr. William Morris, Mr. Coventry Patmore, and Miss Rossetti. Of these, so far as regards poetical claim, Mr. Swinburne is supreme. If for any reason his appointment is impossible, it should rejoice to see Miss Rosseti wearing the laurel—for which, by the way, the *Athenæum* pressed the claims of Mrs. Browning at the time Lord Tennyson was appointed. To choose from the three notorious poetasters who rushed into the field on the poet's death, to prove their incompetence, would, our contemperary thinks, "be an insult to every men of letters and a permanent degradation of English literature."

Miss Jessie Ackerman of California, the second round-the-world evangelist of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, is expected to arrive at Allahabad shortly.

It has not, we believe, been mentioned that in consequence of the extensive works in connection with the new Admiralty buildings now in progress, the great "Turkish gun," fameus for its extraordinary length and elaborate ornamentation, which has so long been a familiar object on the Horse Guards Parade in St. James's-park, has been removed to a less conspicuous position near the wall on the park side of the Horse Guards' entrance. It was captured by the French army under Napoleon in Egypt, and by them surrendered to Sir Ralph Abercrombie in 1801. When brought to this country it was mounted on its present carriage of English construction, and placed, by order of the Government, where till lately it stood in commemoration of the achievements of our army in Egypt. Its site was that of an equally famous piece of ordnance cast in England in 1638, and known emphatically as "the Gun," which was removed to make way for it. More fortunate, the "great Cadiz mortar," which was cast by the French, as its inscription says, "for the destruction of that great port," and which was in those days by far the largest existing piece of its kind, still occupies the prominent site on the Parade which was assigned to it when the celebrated trophy was presented to the Prince Regent by the Spanish nation in 1812.

A ceremony of national interest took place at the parish church of Hythe, when a stained-glass memorial window in memory of Lionel Lukin, the inventor of the lifeboat, was unveiled. The Mayor and Corporation and local lifeboatmen and coast-guardsmen attended the service. Lukin's body lies interred in the parish churchyard, a curious inscription on his tomb recording his connection with the invention of the lifeboat and the encouragement he received from George IV. He was a native of Dunmow, in Essex, but was better known as a prominent coachbuilder of Long Acre. The principles of the present lifeboat were patented by him in 1785, but his invention, notwithstanding the support it received from the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.), was not favourably received by the Lords of the Admiralty.

Plans have just been completed by an eminent Russian engineer for connecting the White Sea ports with the Finish Railway, now being constructed from Viborg to the town of Joinsun, in the north of Finland. The total distance of the proposed line is only 250 English miles. The region through which this new railway would rub is very rich in copper, iron, and timber. As there are no great physical difficulties in the way of building the line, and as it would be of great political and commercial importance, it is probable that it will soon be begun, particularly as its completion would place Russia in constant connection with a port having a free communication to the ocean.

The Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris has just come into possession of a document in the handwriting of Robespierre. A workman in a paper mill was engaged in sorting out some papers that were to be reduced to pulp, when his attention was arrested by some paper yellow with age and covered with writing in rather faded ink. On examining it he found it to consist of a number of sheets of an essay on the responsibility of parents for the crimes of their children which was presented to the Academy of Amiens in 1785. Accompanying it was a letter concluding as follows: "I am far from considering that I have great talents, nevertheless I have ventured to present you with my contribution. It is from a desire to be of use, it is from a love of humanity that I offer it to you.—Robespierre. In 1785 Robespierre was a young provincial lawyer residing at Arras. The essay was rewarded by the Amiens Academy with an honourable mention.

Mr. Herbert Spencer, whose avowed ignorance of M. Renan's works was at first regarded in France as an expression of contempt for the French mind, and who has since so well defended himself, has been indirectly seconded by M. François Coppee the poet. M. Coppee has lately spoken in a similar sense, but in a different manner. He was asked to take the chair as a celebrity at the distribution of prizes by the committee of the Philotechnic Association, a kind of Mechanics' Institute for instructing adults at evening classes at the Mayoralty in the Rue Grenelle, St. Germain. He went in his Academical dress in compliment to the prize-winners, and made a speech that must have astonished those of his hearers who were often exhorted to raise themselves by the opportunities for study which the Philotechnic Institute afforded. They saw in him an Academician, but he could assure them that he would certainly be "plucked" at a higher standard primary school examination. When he read the list of subjects which the prize-winners had mastered he felt like hiding his diminished head. He neither knew foreign tongues, chemistry, natural philosophy, geometry, algebra, nor a single thing that goes to make up a learned man. Possibly an attempt had been made when he was a boy to teach him some of these subjects, but if so he had quite forgotten them.

A summary of the facts and figures relating to the climate of the British Empire in 1891 is given in *Symon's Meteorological Magazine*, as compiled from sixteen representative stations. The highest shade temperature occurred at Melbourne—103 degrees in January. This is the first occasion since the publication of these interesting tables in 1884, that the temperature of Melbourne has exceeded both Adelaide and Calcutta. In connection with high temperature, attention is drawn to the record at Alice Springs, in the centre of Australia, which shows an absolute shade maximum of 117 degrees in December, and an average maximum of above 100 degrees for the month. The extreme maximum in the sun 165 degrees, and the lowest mean humidity 57 per cent. were recorded at Adelaide. Winnipeg, as usual, had the lowest shade temperature—34·5 degrees in February, as well as the greatest total range, 128·1 degrees, and the greatest mean daily range, 22·9 degrees. Ceylon recorded the highest mean temperature, 80·7 degrees and also the least range in the year, there being only 24·3 degrees between the maximum of the hottest day and the minimum of the coldest night.

Mr. Grover Cleveland has an interesting collection of walking-sticks. One of them was originally presented to Andrew Jackson in 1821 by a number of citizens. It was made from a branch of an oak that grew on the grave of Thomas Jefferson, at Monticello, he having directed that his last resting-place should be among "ancient and venerable oaks interspersed with some gloomy evergreens, with outlook upon a small and distant part of the Blue Mountains." The inscription of the donors is upon the silver handle. The whole of the Lord's Prayer and several of the sayings of the great proclaimer of Democratic principles are engraved on its surface in minute but distinct characters. Another cane is quite a curiosity, being a mosaic made from pieces of the horns of every kind of horn-wearing animal in Texas. The highly-polished patchwork is in shades of grey, brown, yellow and black, their general effect being matched in a fine piece of agate which forms the handle. A third cane is made of the backbone of a rare and curious fish. An Irish shillelagh, heavy and strong, a true black-thorn, has its place in the collection, which is constantly being increased by gifts from admirers of the ex-President.

The Selborne Society continues to make protest, on behalf of the animal world, against the cruelty and thoughtlessness of women's fashions. Speaking at the annual meeting of the Birmingham branch of the Society, the Mayor of that city, who occupied the chair, stated that a few months ago, in one of the wildest parts of Wales, he inquired if there were any ravens to be found. He was told that some years ago there was a raven's nest, but that two Birmingham gentlemen, who were collectors of birds' eggs, came down and took the eggs, and that since then the parent birds had disappeared, and no ravens had been seen in the district since. Not long ago he saw at a table d'hote in London a lady—not an English lady, he was glad to say—who wore as a decoration a live lizard. She said that she had had it for some months, and that it never wanted anything to eat. Cries of "Shame!" expressed the feeling with which the Birmingham Selbornians received these particulars.

A correspondent of the *Standard* records a conversation with Tennyson in the year 1855 in Lincolnshire. My host proposed that we should call on the Turners, on the chance of finding Tennyson there. The conversation turned on education, and the spread of scientific knowledge. "Yes," said Tennyson, "it is spreading, and it is crushing all the romance and poetry out of children's lives. It was only yesterday I was walking in the fields with one of my nephews—a little chap of eight or ten—when we came to a fairy ring. 'Look' I said, 'Look here, my boy; here is a fairy ring. 'A what, uncle?' he said. 'Why, a fairy ring. The old folks would tell you that these fairy rings are so called because the fairies were dancing here last night. 'Oh, uncle,' he replied quite gravely, 'it is well-known that these fairy rings, as you call them, are caused by a species of fungus'"

Rabies is being rapidly got under in England which, curiously enough, is the only part of Great Britain where it exists at all. Not a single case has even been reported to the Veterinary Department. The two counties in which the most marked decrease of rabies took place last year were London and York (W.R.); in the former the cases fell from 25 to eight, or less than a third of the number of cases in 1890; and in the latter they decreased from 36 in 1890 to 14 last year. The Chief Inspector attributes great benefit to the enforcement of the orders of the Board of Agriculture, requiring the use of the muzzle or the wearing of a collar with the owner's name engraved on it, in those districts in which the disease was most prevalent. In confirmation of the theory that the chief factor in keeping up the existence of rabies in a country or district is the stray or ownerless dog, it is pointed out that last year the number of stray dogs returned as rabid was 30, or nearly 38 per cent. of all the dogs attacked.

Middle-aged Londoners can well remember the time when there was scarcely a tree to be seen planted in any thoroughfare of London or its suburbs. From an inquiry recently made in seventeen London districts it has been found that three only are now absolutely treeless, while in the other fourteen the number of trees in the public highways is 14,700. Of these 5,158 have been planted by the boards and vestries, and 5,323 returned as planted by builders and others. Hampstead returns 2,712, included in the first total, and adds, "Very small number planted at cost of vestry, and cannot state number planted by builders or property owners." Besides the expense of purchasing and planting, the average cost of maintenance is about 1s. 3½d. each tree per annum. In some instances, in the case of new streets, the trees have to be protected in the first instance with guards at the cost of the owners. In one district they are properly guarded and staked and the cost included in the apportionments. In eight districts wooden guards are used, and in one expansion metal guards. In Hammersmith trees are not allowed to be planted in streets of less width than 45 feet, and Streatham is restricted in this regard to not less than 40 feet street width.

"BEHIND THE SCENES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Many of us are surprised that you have made no reference to a strange Municipal incident which has been the subject of a good deal of comment out of doors. As a member of the Corporation, I was astonished to see in a native paper that when the notice of motion to appoint a Government Engineer to the office of Chief Executive Engineer of the Municipality was withdrawn it was arranged "behind the scenes" that the appointment should take place all the same. It is stated that the only object of the withdrawal was simply to give Mr. Walton time to retire.

Who were behind the scenes when this arrangement was come to? I was not, for one, nor were the majority of the members of the Corporation, as I find from inquiry amongst my colleagues. I have a very distinct recollection that the notice of motion in question, which had for its object the bestowal upon a former President of the Corporation an appointment which was not even vacant, was allowed to be withdrawn without debate to avoid the severe criticism which such an attempt—suddenly made without going through any of the usual formalities—would certainly have evolved.

To be now told that there was an arrangement "behind the scenes" to withdraw the motion for a time, on an alleged understanding that this important appointment should be subsequently given away behind our backs, is amazing, and it is not the less so that it was preceded by a notification from the Chief of the Executive that he considers that he will be acting in accordance with the wishes of the Corporation if he "warns" the object of so much solicitude to be ready to take over charge on the retirement of Mr. Walton next month. I can only say that the Municipal Commissioner has been misled as to the real mind of the Corporation on this subject. He will probably find that he is equally mistaken if he supposes that what is being done in this "behind the scenes" way will have the approval of public opinion or of the Government. Important Municipal appointments should not be given away behind the scenes. At all events, I fail to find any provision in the Municipal Act authorising that method of fulfilling a public trust.— Yours, &c.,

A COUNCILLOR.

November 14.

THE NEW EMBOSSED ENVELOPE.

The Director-General of the Post Office of India sends us a specimen of a new 2½ anna embossed envelope, which will be sold to the public from 1st January, 1893, for foreign correspondence. The old 4½ anna embossed envelope, which was "5¼ by 3" in size, was the subject of some unfavourable criticism, the practical objections taken to it from time to time being that the envelope itself was not sufficiently long, and that the paper was too heavy and liable to split. Special steps, therefore, have been taken, by means of enquiries from the leading stationers in Calcutta, and, in other ways, to secure that the new 2½ anna embossed envelope should be of a kind likely to command general popularity. The main requisites appear to be that the envelope should be made of light, tough, opaque paper, and should be sufficiently large to hold a full sheet of ordinary overland note paper of the largest size folded in three; and the new 2½ anna embossed envelope has been manufactured by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., with a view to meet these requirements, though it has not been found possible to obtain as much opaqueness as might be desired. The size of the new envelope is 5¼ inches by 3½ inches, and it will hold, without exceeding half-an-ounce in weight, four or four and a-half sheets of ordinary overland note paper folded in three, according to the size and thickness of the paper. It has been found necessary to make a small charge of two annas a dozen for the envelopes in addition to the face value of the stamp, and the selling price will, therefore, be eight annas for three, one rupee for six, and two rupees for a dozen.

G. I. P. GOODS' GUARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg you will, in justice to those concerned kindly give this letter a corner of your valuable columns to call attention of the traffic officials to certain matters in connection with Wari Bunder. I refer to the question of time that the head guards get at their home station as compared with the "detail" of their seconds, which is out of all proportion, considering that the latter now obtain as much as from twelve to eighteen hours in excess of that of head guards, who are much harder worked and are held responsible for all things. The causes are many which lead to this disproportion of time, and if known to the District Superintendent and the higher authorities will, I am sure, never be tolerated. To begin then. Not a few head guards from Wari Bunder are at all times working on the Passenger as second who may with advantage be replaced by equally intelligent and efficient European or Eurasian seconds from the same quarter, as is sometimes done. One or two head guards have been quill-driving in certain offices within the district for several months past and seem to have taken deep root in their acting appointments; whilst a Eurasian head guard has become an inseparable coadjutor in assisting the Assistants all the year round and is their *locum tenens* on all Sundays. Truth is stranger than fiction, and I may be allowed to say that another Eurasian head guard is engaged at present in assisting the Lamp Inspector measuring oil at Boree Bunder! Another, again, who is a veritable East Indian to the backbone, and drawing the same salary as any European head guard, namely, Rs. 100 per mensem, is either playing at the brakesman's game of running second from June to January and the remaining four months of the year or acting for the store clerk (which he is now doing), who is paid but Rs. 20 for the work. In addition to the above two head guards are compelled to run second on two particular trains, which latter used to be done formerly by brakesmen on Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 a month. Add to this, extra goods trains are run on Sundays, in contravention to standing orders on the subject, and which frequently, after all, run with but half or three quarters load. All these things necessarily contribute to shorten the head guard's hours of rest. The number of passed guards as above distributed to perform functions other than their legitimate duty may well be set down at an average of ten, carrying salaries of a hundred rupees a head, exclusive of batta and good conduct moneys, which means a total amount of a thousand rupees or more monthly. The same description and amount of work may well be exacted under more frugal arrangements or by other hands at a collective cost of, say, Rs. 500 a month at the utmost, thus effecting an annual saving of Rs. 6,000 to the Company's coffers—a sum by no means to be despised. The goods guards will thereby get their proper office to do as well as their regular turn and rest and will never be forced to work for habitual schemers, who seem to be screened by some evil genius haunting the precincts of Hancock bridge. If things are suffered to continue as above described what may not be done in busy times? It is hoped by all honest and hardworking Knights of Labour that something may ere long be done by their well-meaning benefactors to ameliorate their condition once for all, and thereby remove all cause for future complaints. *Fiat justitia ruat cælum.*—Yours, &c.,

TRUTH.

November, 15.

SUSPENSION OF THE EXECUTION OF DECREES.

At the Small Causes Court yesterday, Mr. Sanders Slater, barrister-at-law, appeared before Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, and applied for the suspension of seventeen decrees passed against Aga Mahomed Taki, for a period of six months. Mr. Chitty, who was presiding in the Full Bench with Mr. Gunpatrao, Second Judge, informed Mr. Slater that it was not a matter for the Full Bench to decide, but if Mr. Slater made any application with regard to the decrees passed by him (Mr. Chitty) and the Second Judge, they would take cognisance of it. Mr. Slater said that out of the seventeen decrees, seven were passed by his Honour and the Second Judge. They were made payble by instalments amounting in all to Rs. 593. His client had regularly paid the instalments, but now he was unable to do so, because some property called the Immamwada in which he was lately declared to have a moitey of interest by the High Court, and which was worth about four lakhs of rupees was given in charge of the mortgagees. The rent of the property was collected by the mortgagees, and therefore he was unable to pay the instalments. He wanted to effect a sale of the property which could not be realised for six months, as accounts were not made up by the Commissioner. His client would pay off the whole debt which amounted to Rs 8,000 at a stroke, as soon as the property would be disposed of, as his client would then have more than one lakh of rupees in his hand after paying off the mortgagees. His Honour granted a suspension of the execution of the decrees for three months. Mr. Slater then made a similar application to the Third and the Fourth Judges, in respect of the several decrees passed by them, and obtained a similar order.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

H. A. HORMARJEE'S INSOLVENCY.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA VS. HORMARJEE ARDASIR HORMARJEE AND N. C. MACLEOD.

The plaintiff demanded judgment against the defendants for Rs. 34,383-2-5 and the costs of suit, in respect of a bill of exchange for £2,500, which had been presented for payment and dishonored. Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, for the first defendant. There was no appearance for the second defendant, who is the Official Assignee at Bombay.

Mr. Scott opened the pleadings. The plaint stated that the first defendant was adjudicated an insolvent on the 1st May 1891, and his estate became vested in the second defendant. On the 13th April 1891, the first defendent drew a bill of exchange on Matheson and Co. for £2,500 in favour of the plaintiff, four months after sight. The bill was presented on the 6th May and dishonored. On the 9th September it was presented for payment and was again dishonored. There was owing to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 34,845-11-8. The suit was filed to give effect to an order of the Insolvency Court, to the effect that a suit should be filed by one or more of the opposing creditors against H. A. Hormarjee and a decree obtained therein, for the purpose of carrying into effect the order of that Court. The written statement of the first defendant mentioned that the plaintiff was an admitted creditor against his estate, and had received dividends in respect of his claim under this suit, and that he was not entitled, under the circumstances, to maintain this suit. The bill of exchange sued upon had together with many other similar bills, been brought into one account and one claim against the defendant and his estate; and the defendant submitted that the plaintiff could not maintain this suit upon one item of the account. The whole amount due to plaintiff had been ascertained and determined by an order of the Insolvency Court on the 24th August 1892, as amended by an order of the 22 October 1892; and it was urged that any further order in respect of the amount of the plaintiff's claim was unnecessary and ought not to be made.

Mr. Jardine raised the following issues:—Whether having regard to the fact of the defendant being an insolvent, and the plaintiff having received dividends in respect of his claim, the present suit could be maintained? 2. Whether the plaintiff was entitled to sue on two items out of a general account, of which the present claim was made up? 3. Whether the amount due to the plaintiff having been already determined by the Insolvency Court, the plaintiff was entitled to a decree for the amount of his claim? 4. A general issue. Mr. Jardine remarked that, there was a prov

other creditors, the Bank now sought to obtain a special advantage. There was no question now pending between the Bank and the two defendants; said where, then, was the right to bring the suit? The claim was admitted in the schedule, and the Official Assignee had no need to appear in the suit. The only object of the suit was to extend the time for the arrest of the insolvent on his discharge from jail. When an insolvent had made over his property to the Official Assignee for the benefit of creditors, the Court had the discretion to stay such a suit as this. The Act declared that the Court may, that is, shall, stay the suit where the debt was admitted, and the insolvent had made over his property. The learned counsel was not aware of any case in which the Court made a decree after the debt was admitted in the schedule. Why should the court adjudicate in the matter at this stage after the debt was admitted in the schedule?

The Judge said, assuming there was a discretion, the question would be, Why was the discertion given?

Mr. Jardine said it was meant to apply to a very rare case unlike this. He submitted this was a suit in which the Court would not grant a decree to plaintiff. Here there was no question of the fact that no separate claim was made by the Bank until after the insolvency. It could not, after the insolvency, be allowed to choose any particular claim to proceed upon; it could not thus be allowed to play fast and loose at its choice. The learned counsel submitted that the plaintiff was not entitled to a decree, at any rate not at present; and that the proceedings should be stayed, under the descretion granted to the Court.

Mr. Scott argued that under section 98, subsections (c.) no notice of dishonour was required to be given to the insolvent, who failed on the 1st May while the protest was dated the 6th May.

The Judge said it was therefore the more necessary to give the notice.

Mr. Scott said that the insolvent having failed before the notice, no damage would accrue to him. With regard to the second point, that the Bank had been paid dividends "pari passu," the learned counsel urged that the dividend was split in two accounts, and that there was no appropriation in any particular way.

The Judge said that was not the way the Official Assignee would have appropriated the dividend. It should have been appropriated to the whole debt.

Mr. Scott said there had been no apropriation by the creditor in any particular way. Referring to section 60 of the Contract Act, the learned counsel urged that the defendent was not prejudiced by the plaintiffs procedure. With reference to another point, the learned counsel said the plaintiff was simply assisting in the carrying out of the order of the Insolvency Court in its direction to further punish the insolvent. The Court sentenced the insolvent to three months' imprisonment, directing his discharge after he should have been detained in custody for twelve months at the suit of his creditors; and it was the duty of the creditors to assist the Court by carrying out its order. (Refers to decision re Munchurjee Heerjee, of Sir Richard Couch and Sir Joseph Arnould.) The learned counsel trusted that, where a suit was brought to assist the Insolvency Court, this court would exercise its discretion and uphold the order of the other Court, and would not check the operation of the order. The point that the plaintiff had brought the suit in respect of two items only was a question that did not arise in this suit. It might be a question in a suit brought with regard to one item.

His Lordship reserved his decision, remarking that, at the present moment, he did not see how they were to get over the point as to want of notice of dishonor.

THE AGRA BANK VS. HORMARJEE ARDASIR HORMARJEE AND ANOTHER.

This was a suit to recover Rs. 64,000 on two bills of exchange for £2,000 and £2,500, both dated the 7th April 1891, of which the Bank was the holder, and which had been presented and dishonored. The same professional gentlemen appeared in the case, and the same issues were raised.

Evidence to the same effect as in the first case was called to prove the claim.

Mr. Jardine urged the same arguments as in the former case, remarking that, as in that case, the most important omission was a notice of the dishonor of the claim to the insolvent.

Mr. Scott, at this stage, asked leave to put in the proceedings of the Insolvency Court in this case as well as in the National Bank case.

Mr. Jardine objected, remarking that the proceedings would take a week to read. One case was finished, and the other was nearly closed when this application for fresh evidence was made.

His lordship said the case was conducted in a slovenly manner; but as his Lordship did not wish it to be said that he shut out evidence on an important point; and as Mr. Scott was not ready with his evidence, he would adjourn the further hearing until Thursday (to-morrow).

THE TRAMWAY COMPANY'S SUIT.

THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY VS. A. F. SOUNDY.

This was a suit in which the plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 5,000 as damages for certain statements made by the defendant in a letter published by him in the newspapers, and for an order restraining the defendant from libelling them in their business. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appear-ed for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Anderson and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kola, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Anderson, in conducting his address on behalf of the defendant, in alluding to theallegation that a man "frightfully disfigured by leprosy was 'allowed' to ride on a car," said that every allegation of fact was true. In that sentence nothing was said of the leprosy being of an infectious kind, but after reading the preceding paragraph of the letter people would consider that Mr. Soundy was talking of an infectious nature, but Mr. Anderson claimed that Mr. Soundy did not mean that. There was nothing in Mr. Soundy's conduct to suppose that he had not made his statement in good faith, while the evidence showed that 'leucoderma' was known as leprosy, and was so spoken of generally by Europeans. In dealing with a letter like Mr. Soundy's the Court would have to consider its meaning by the ordinary language and not by the fanciful names made use of by gentlemen of the medical profession. Mr. Anderson pointed out that most of the medical men called to give evidence had called 'leucoderma,' white leprosy, while it was only Mr. Shroff, who, the learned counsel said, was connected with the S. P. C. A., and was really a very funny man, had called it by the latter name. Having referred to Dr. Carter's work on leprosy, the learned counsel pointed out that Dr. Sidney Smith had stated that certain stages of black leprosy could not be distinguished from white leprosy except by a member of the profession. The statements made by the defendant were made in perfect good faith, and in his second letter to the papers and in his evidence Mr. Soundy had admitted that the man he had referred to as being a leper was a white leper. He had admitted that directly Mr. Crisp had drawn his attention to the matter, and therefore Mr. Soundy, when he used the phrase "leper," was using the same term that would have been used by nine out of ten persons in his position would have used in describing a man with the same disease. It was important to bear in mind that Dr. Carter had described white leprosy as being of loathsome appearance, and that being so it was excusable for Mr. Soundy to have written as he did about the man he had seen. As regards the statement that the man was frightfully disfigured, the learned counsel pointed out that Mr. Crisp had not contradicted that point when writing to the newspapers. Was it likely that Mr. Soundy, writing on the day he saw the man was not "bona fide" giving his belief when he said that the man was frightfully disfigured? Mr. Anderson thought that Mr. Soundy had given his fair opinion in regard to the man, and that the Court would believe that he conscientiously believed the man to be a leper. Supposing he was foolish in holding the opinion, he did not say that it was not a fair comment, as the defendant's statement was only a matter of opinion. In alluding to a decision of Mr. Chief Justice Cockburn, the learned counsel said his client's opinion was justified both in substance and in fact. As regard the statement that persons with infectious diseases and sores being allowed to travel in the cars. Mr. Anderson thought that it was to be taken to mean that persons were allowed to travel on the cars who would not have done so had the official been more careful. In referring to what he called Messrs. Roughton and Byrne's "Boanabell" the letter addressed by the defendant, the learned counsel held the opinion that it only showed that the company's servants had turned out some lepers, and was not conclusive enough to show that such persons did not ride on the vehicles. The *onus* to prove the case rested on the plaintiffs, but their own specific witness had said that leprosy and small-pox were very common in Bombay, and as the Company carried about 200,000,000 passengers every year it was easy to suppose that many undesirable persons rode by the cars. They had been proudly told by Mr. Crisp that the tramway was for the million, but when the inspectors they had brought forward had only deposed to turning off eight lepers, so that it was on the face of it highly probable that that figure did not represent the total number of lepers who had been allowed to travel over the lines in the twelve months. Such persons were easily distinguished, and if the conductors and inspectors did not turn them off the cars, it was to be understood that they were allowed to remain on the vehicles. The evidence of the Buxeys and the other persons produced in Court by the company gave the inference that these persons did travel time after time by the cars, while in regard to the Buxeys, the learned counsel thought that their evidence was false, and in dealing with this point considered that it was curious that the elder Buxey's letter in which he complained to the company about his son having been turned off a car, was not forthcoming. The defendant had called witnesses who had spoken to having seen the younger Buxey riding in the cars at the very time that the latter had said he was at Indore. It was important to remember, that with one exception all the persons who had given evidence about people having been turned out of the cars that they had stated that the people who had been so turned off were sent away on account of their dirty clothes, and not on account of itch or leprosy. It was unlikely that the company's servants who had themselves been suffering from the former skin disease, would refuse to allow other passengers to ride on the tramway when they were attacked by the same disease. Having alluded to the evidence of Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Higgins, who, the learned counsel described as being happy, robust, and contented gentlemen as regarding the class of passengers carried on the cars, Mr. Anderson said their evidence together with that of Messrs. Hind, Shroff, and others was quite unreliable, as they did not appear to have noticed anything during the years they had travelled except that at some persons with dirty clothing had been turned off the cars. Referring to the last of the allegations, that referring to the conductors and inspectors, it did not state that Mr. Soundy was not making a fair comment when he held a different opinion to Mr. Crisp.

His Lordship remarked that the defendant was quite at liberty to say that he was annoyed by the inspectors handing his ticket, as that was not libellous.

Mr. Anderson said he understood that to be so, but he contended that the whole of the letter was not libellous.

His Lordship was of opinion that Mr. Soundy had been very much annoyed by having to show his ticket, and as the company did not abandon their rights of examining it, he then wrote complaining about the matter. He was perfectly justified in doing so, but he would not be justified in stating allegations which in fact were not true.

Mr. Anderson said he quite agreed with his Lord ship's remarks on the point, but held that the defendant had not done anything that was not made honestly about facts. Granting that Mr. Soundy was honest and had a full opportunity of seeing what he had described—

His Lordship: In nine cases out of ten people speak only from hearsay.

Mr. Anderson said, and even in that case a man might still make his comments honestly; but Mr. Soundy had not relied on hearsay, but had only relied on what he had himself seen. The learned counsel, having read several passages from Hodger on libel, said that when the Court was dealing with a person who had given his opinion based on what he had himself seen, they had to rest on the "bona fide' of the matter. It was not to be supposed that Mr. Soundy was an impulsive man, for after what Mr. Crisp had said about the defendant "having leprosy on the brain, the language of Mr. Soundy was in comparison only that of a turtle dove. Mr. Anderson having alluded to the article in the "Advocate of India,"

His Lordship said the case was a most trumpery one, which had been kept going, and the evidence ransacked in a manner that was soldom seen in the Court.

Mr. Anderson said that the defendant had not had an opporunity of ransacking the evidence, and in concluding his remarks, the learned counsel would hold that Mr. Soundy's letter was only a fair comment, and that he should be given a clear verdict and damages. The learned counsel added that the action would never have been brought against any one else but Mr. Soundy, as the latter had been too critical for the company. The action would not have been brought but for the unfortunate fact that at the time Mr. Crisp had a little more authority than usual. Mr. Crisp, the learned counsel said, was no doubt a perfectly honest, but still a very truculent person, as it was a case of "Hi off to the Police Court" with everyone who had a contrary opinion himself concerning the company as was evinced by his letters to Mr. Barnes, and this was really the only explanation for Mr. Soundy being put to expense in this suit.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of the company, said that the defendant had been guilty of making certain reckless and untrue statements, which were calculated to injure the company. After alluding to the letter of Mr. Soundy the learned counsel said that any person reading it would come to the conclusion that the persons described were allowed or permitted to ride on cars.

His Lordship said at this stage that it was a pity that the case was not one triable by jury, and reminded Mr. Lang that he had not called any one to show that the letter had been read in the way he described.

Mr. Lang contended that the public would be generally of opinion that lepers and others had permission to ride on the cars.

His Lordship pointed out that Mr. Lang had not asked Mr. Soundy what he meant by the expression "allowed."

Mr. Lang said it was not compulsory for him to do so. There was no question but that the evidence had shown the first allegation of Mr. Soundy to be false. It would be impossible to absolutely prevent lepers travelling on the cars, but it was wrong to say that the company suffered them to so travel.

His Lordship remarked that he thought it was clear from the evidence that the company did not allow such persons to travel as they had proper rules and had directed their inspectors and conductors to carry them out, which had been done.

Mr. Lang, continuing, said that Mr. Crisp had mentioned that in very proper letter which the latter had written to Mr. Soundy and which had been replied to by Mr. Soundy, who had said that he did not intend to discuss the question of leprosy with Mr. Crisp, but had accused the latter of being silent in regard to the numbers of loathsome persons who were allowed to travel on the cars. The letter of the company's solicitors demanding an apology the defendant had sent it to the papers, intimating that he declined to apologise as he had nothing to withdraw, which on the face of it looked as though he intended to say "your rules have no powers and are not effective" and meant that lepers were still allowed to ride on the cars.

The case was at this stage further adjourned to Thursday (to-morrow.)

A LUXURIOUS TRAIN.

Messrs. Brown, Marshall and Co., Saltley, have, the *Birmingham Daily Post* says, just built a new train for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, to run between Calais and Brindisi in connection with the arrival and departure of their mail steamers from and to the East. This train is a unique specimen of its kind, consisting of a restaurant, smoking, sleeping, and dining-cars, with vestibule connection between the carriages. It is fitted with every requisite for the comfort of the passengers, and its luxurious character has given the greatest satisfaction to all who have travelled by it. The carriages are 61ft. long and 9ft. 2in. wide. The dining-room in each car is arranged to seat 30 persons at 10 tables, five of which are for four persons each, and the other five to accommodate two persons each. At one end of the dining-room, a swing door opens into a luxurious smoking-room, furnished with sofa and easy chairs, to accommodate seven passengers. The partition between the dining and smoking-rooms has panels of bevelled glass, and the ends of the rooms are ornamented with bevelled mirrors. The partitions and side-walls are of polished teak, with fielded panels and mouldings. The tables are of light oak, covered with linoleum, the ceilings being of figured oak, in three thicknesses, elaborately hand-painted with Arabesque ornament, fruit and game and bordered with ornamental teak mouldings. The roof is of the "monitor" shape, fitted with windows glazed with coloured glass, opened by means of handles to allow of ample ventilation, and protected on the outside by the fine copper wire gauze. The saloons are lighted by gas chandeliers. The windows open at the top and slide in brass grooves, the frames being edged with velvet to prevent any rattle, and strips of india-rubber are placed over all joints to exclude draughts. The windows are provided with spring-roller blinds. The floor, which is of white pine, is covered first with a thick layer of felt, then with linoleum, and on this is laid a Wilton-pilecarpet and along the gangway between the tables is a narrow, carpet of bair and worsted. Electric bells are fitted, each table having communication with the pantry. At the opposite end of the dining-room there is a swing door opening into a long corridor, off which are the compartments for the servants—namely, the pantry, kitchen, wine-cupboards, &c. The pantry has double doors, and is provided with tables, cupboards, shelves for glasses, ice-boxes, and washbasin. The two wine-cupboards open off the corridor, and are fitted with refrigerators, and have ample room to carry enough wine for the double journey. The kitchen has a sliding-door opening from the vestibule at the end of the corridor. At the side of the door is a large cupboard, fitted up with shelves, and containing a refrigerator. The kitchen is furnished with a cooking-range, copper, hot and cold water tanks, sinks for hot and cold water, pump for filling the tanks, and all the necessary hooks for kitchen utensils. The kitchen is lined throughout with sheet-iron, interlined with asbestos sheets to make the whole fireproof. The carriages are heated with hot water apparatus, and the furnaces is accessible from the vestibule at the smoking-room end; the pipes are of copper, and run along the sides of the carriages under the tables. At each end of the carriage there is a covered vestibule, with a door at each side opening on to the steps. The carriage is built on a composite wood and steel under frame, the outside longitudinal timbers being strengthened by Siemens-Martin steel channels in one piece the whole length, and bent at each end to the shape of the covered platform. Each carriage is mounted on two four-wheeled bogies made of iron with oak bolsters. The wheels are the Arbel solid pressed pattern with crucible-steel tires, the bearing-springs being manufactured by Messrs. Charles Cammell and Co., of Sheffield. The carriages are fitted with the Whestinghouse automatic brake; the vacuum and Smith-Hardy brakes are also provided on the carriages, so that they can be worked over the various railways on the Continent. The saloons are of splendid manufacture throughout, and reflect great credit upon the builders of the stock. They are being shipped complete from Grimsby, and being of the ordinary 4ft. 8½in. gauge, are conveyed to he port of shipment on their own wheels, leaving the manufacturers' works in perfect order for traffic.

THE PUNDITA RAMABAI.

Under the heading "A Modern Apostle" the *Echo* publishes the following sketch of the Pundita Ramabai Sarasvati:—

When recently travelling in America, the question continually asked of me by the most intelligent American women was: "Do you know Ramabai?" It was easy enough at first to answer quite casually in the negative, but the constant reiteration of this inquiry presently became so embarrassing that my confession of nonacquaintance with this lady finally assumed quite an apologetic tone.

To this personal feeling, one of patriotic humiliation was eventually added, for I found that it had been reserved for American women fully to appreciate and generously to aid this modern apostle of culture to her fellow women of India. It is true that England was the first country to receive and partially educate her, but it was not until her foot touched American soil that enthusiasm practical and permanent was enkindled for herself and for her cause. The women of that young and buoyant Western World received her as a sister and comrade, and have now sent her back to her own people well equipped for her work. Every town of any claim to importance in the States has now its "Ramabai Circle"; not one of those dreary Zenana or sewing circles where groups of women sit and gossip, do a little indifferent needlework, and yawn for tea. Those kind of gatherings are relics of semi-barbarous days, and are nowadays too often usedas a cloak for mental and moral lethargy. One bright woman alone, in her own home with her sewing-machine, can accomplish more in the course of a morning than a whole drawing-room full of *dilettante* lady needlewomen. Moreover, the modern woman who has learned to think knows that these amateur workrooms, competing as they do with the wage earne: are one source of the miserable starvation prices paid to the genuine toiler.

No 1 these "Ramabai Circles" have two clearly defined objects, the one by a dollar fee expected from each member to help Ramabai in her mission of "sweetness and light," the other to band women together for self-improvement, by a study of Indian affairs and an adaptation of means to ends in that country. It is no exaggeration to say that already American women, with their fine quick-witted sympathies, are far more nearly in touch with the dawning aspirations of the more enlighted women of India than we are, despite the fact that we had our Mary Carpenters, and our Mannings, our Dufferins, and our Grant Duffs in the field long years before the Eastern women knew of the existence of America.

The whole difference lies in a nutshell. We look upon the Hindoo or Parsee woman as one of a conquered race, a dweller in our Indian Dependency: the American regards her as an equal and comrade. We are too apt to classify every "ism" that is not our "ism" as rank atheism or barbarism, thinking to proselytise, without discrimination or recognition of existing beliefs in God, the devout, cultured Brahman, and the wretched Medicine Man or King of the Cannibal Islands. Ramabai is a Christian; she was baptised into the English Church, together with her infant daughter, nine years ago; but, knowing that many of her countrymen still cling to Hindooism with as loyal and as conscientious a belief as she herself does to Christianity, and that these would rather drown themselves in some sacred river, and thus go securely to heaven, than enter a mission school for the wordly gain of culture at the expense of temptation to adjure their religion, she is opening up homes where widows and other women many be trained without losing caste or being disturbed in their religious beliefs. In the home, now in full working order, all caste rules, such as the cooking of food, &c., may be observed, and the pupils are prepared to be teachers, governesses, nurses, house-keepers, and handcraftwomen, under the able guidance of Hindoo as well as English and American teachers.

This school at Poona, which has gradually grown up during the last four or five years, is, in fact, a high school, or rather a college, and one of the rules most rigidly enforced within its walls is that "Lecturers are engaged with the distinct understanding that they do not speak irreverently of any religion or sacred custom while lecturing in the house or library;" and, secondly, "That the subjects of study should embrace hygiene, geography, elementary science, foreign travel, and should be designed primarily to open the eyes and ears of those who long have dwelt in the prison-house of ignorance, knowing literally nothing of God's beautiful world."

And what a prison-house it is for the little widows of India! Ramabai, in her most fascinating book, entitled, "The High-Caste Hindu Woman," has revealed some of the horrors of their prison-house as only a native-born woman could do. Herself, a learned Sanskrit scholar and lecturer, and the daughter of a Marathi priest, she has followed the stream of tendency up to its source, and quotes with effect from the sacred and ethical books of her country concerning the lot of women. "Hear now the duties of women," says the law-giver, Manu, and then follows a string of rules selected by Ramabai, of which the following stand out pre-eminent:—"In childhood, a female must be subject to her father; in youth, to her husband; when her lord is dead, to her sons: a woman must never be independent." To this she adds extracts from an Ethical catechism—

Q. What is cruel?
A. The heart of a viper.
Q. What is more cruel than that?
A. The heart of a woman.
Q. What is the cruellest of all?
A. The heart of a soulless, penniless widow.

Further, she shows, under the head of "Marital Rights," according to the Sanskrit law, that the wife is declared to be the "marital property" of her husband; and is classed with "cows, mares, female camels, slave girls, buffalo cows, she-goats, and ewes."

To know how Ramabai has penetrated into those innermost recesses of thought which are usually closed to women, one must go back very far; indeed, so far back as her pre-natal history: Her mother, when a little girl of nine was on a religious pilgrimage with her parents and sister, when the whole party made a halt in a town for a few days' rest; and, to quote Ramabai's own description, "One morning the father was bathing in the sacred river Godavari, near the town, when he saw a fine-looking man coming to bathe there also. After the ablution and the morning prayers were over, the father inquired of the stranger who he was, and whence he came; on learning his caste and clan, and dwelling-place, also that he was a widower, the father offered him his little daughter of nine in marriage. All things were settled in an hour or so. Next day the marriage was concluded, and the little girl placed in possession of the stranger, who took her nearly nine hundred miles away from her home; the father left the place the day after the marriage without the daughter, and pursued his pilgrimage with a light heart." Fortunately, the little girl had fallen into good hands, and was well and tenderly cared for, beyond all expectation, by her elderly husband, Ananta Shastri, the Brahman pundit. He had in his student years come in contact with a very talented princess, and his astonishment on hearing a woman recite Sanskrit poems made him resolve that his first little child wife should also become learned. Her parents had objected, and it was now only at her death that he found himself, as he hoped, with a free hand, in training this second little nine-year-old wife. But his mother again raised a perfect storm of threats and entreaties, and, determined not to be baffled in this, his second attempt, he "left the valley and civilisation below him, and journeyed upward with his young wife to the forest of Gungamul, on a remote plateau of the Western Ghauts, and, literally, in the jungle took up his abode." The lonely little girl was often terrified by the wild beasts, who made the nights hideous with their cries; but as time went on a rude hut was built, and the little student daily grew in knowledge.

After a few years children were born in the forest home, of whom, Ramabai, born in 1858, was the youngest. Her education devolved entirely upon the mother, for by this time the father was growing very old, and was quite overwhelmed by the many students who flocked to the mountain to hear his lectures. At length this little party, too, set out on a pilgrimage, when Ramabai was nine years of age, but she was becoming such "a prodigy of erudition" that by an especial favour her marriage was delayed until she was sixteen. After the death of her parents she and her brother travelled throughout India, advocating female education, and on arriving in Calcutta the young Sanskrit scholar created such a sensation that she was summoned before the assembled pundits of the capital city, and as a result of examination the distinguished title of "Sarasvati" was publicly conferred upon her by them. After a brief though happy married life, she with her little daughter Manorama (Heart's Joy) to care for, resumed her lecturing, and through the enthusiasm she enkindled in Dr. W. W. Hunter, President of the Education Commission, her fame soon spread to England. Her evidence before the Commission was considered so valuable that it was translated and separately printed, and it is no exaggeration to say that to her is indirectly due what is generally known as the "Dufferin movement" for medical aid to the women of India. She was naturally now attracted to England, where for two years she was Sanskrit lecturer at Cheltenham College, prosecuting her own studies meantime. But America was the land for which she chiefly longed, and arriving there, she enrolled herself as a student of educational methods, and began translating the best school-books into her own tongue. Her career here could not long be one of retirement. The American women, with their characteristic hospitality, received her with open arms. Homes throughout the vast continent welcomed her as an honoured guest, and she was made to tell her story to crowded audiences in every city. The thick ice of Oriental diffidence was at length broken by the warmth of Western enthusiasm, and, buoyed up by friends staunch and true, this modern apostle of culture is now again in the midst of her own people the forerunner of a great Renaissance which is near at hand amongst the women of the East.

THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE OF INDIA.

An Indian officer writing to the *Pall Mall Gazette says*: A few words about one of the most complete military organizations in the world may prove interesting not only to our military readers, but to all who have the welfare and general efficiency of our forces at heart. The Punjab Frontier Force is known in India as "The Piffers," from the initial letters of their title, P.F.F., and is a distinct force stationed along the North-West Frontier of India; until within the last few years it was quite independent of the Commander-in-Chief, except as regards matters of discipline, and was directly under the orders of the Viceroy. The force consists of four regiments of cavalry, eleven battalions of infantry, five batteries of artillery, and the Corps of Guides, comprising both cavalry and infantry; the regiments are the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 5th Punjab Cavalry, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Sikhs, the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, and 6th Punjab Infantry, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Mountain Batteries, and the Kohat Fort Battery; the missing numbers in the cavalry and infantry were disbanded in 1881 for economical reasons. These troops keep order on our frontier from Abbottabad, in the north, down to Rajanpore, in the south, and form, as it were, a permanent advance guard to the army in India.

Sir William Mansfield (afterwards Lord Sandhurst) when on a tour of inspection on the frontier, and in reply to the toast of his health at a dinner given in his honour at Kohat, said that if the English army in India might be likened to the head of a lance the Punjab Frontier Force might be called the point of the lance. Undoubtedly the great feature of this force is the wonderful *esprit de force*, if one may be allowed to coin an expression, which animates all ranks. Emulation between the different corps is certainly very keen, but all differences are sunk to uphold the credit of the Force, and all, from the colonels of regiments downwards, are firm in their belief that the worst regiment on the frontier is infinitely superior to any other in the Indian Army. Of course British troops are not included in this comparison, and consequently the opinion of officers in British regiments as to the efficiency of the frontier troops is certainly worth having. This opinion is most emphatically to the effect that in efficiency, smartness, and *esprit de corps* the regiments in the Frontier Force will bear comparison with any troops in India. A few years ago the arrangements for military transport in most of the regiments and stations in India were of the most primitive description, and only in the Punjab Frontier Force were regiments and batteries provided with complete transport. The beginning of the Afghan War showed the troops on the frontier ready to move at a moment's notice, but days were lost while the country was ransacked for mules and ponies wherewith to transport the stores, &c., of other corps. A proof of the very high estimation in which the force is held by Lord Roberts, the present popular Commander-in-Chief in India, is the fact that in his selection of the troops to accompany him in his famous march to Kandahar he apportioned a third part to be made up of Frontier troops. This fine force was raised some five-and-forty years ago for service on the frontier, and was called the Punjab Irregular Force; it has taken part in nearly all the military operations in India since that time, and in the dark days of the Mutiny no troops stood firmer or behaved more loyally than the Punjab Irregular Force. The forced march of the Guides to Delhi, the splendid work done by the 1st and 2nd Punjab Infantry at the sieges, and the achievements of the Sikhs at Lucknow are matters of Indian military history. Latterly, during the Afghan war, every corps was employed, all with credit: witness young Hamilton and his Guides at the Residency of Cabul when the unfortunate Cavagnari was murdered; the charge of the Guides at Futtehabad, when Wigram Battye (one of the seven brothers, all Frontier soldiers) was killed; of Money and his Sikhs on that winter's night on the Shutergurdan Pass when thousands of infuriated fiends were successfully beaten off; of that native officer of the 1st Punjab Infantry, or "Coke's Rifles," who held his outpost fort with one company for hours against 3,000 Afghans, and won the sword of honour presented by the Viceroy for the most gallant feat in the campaign. All who were at Cabul in December, '79, will recall Vousden's famous charge, when with only twelve sowars of his regiment, the 5th P.C., he charged some 1,500 of the enemy, killing thirty, of whom five fell by his own hand, for which feat he won his V. C. I might enumerate scores of other instances in which officers and men have again and again distinguished themselves and maintained untarnished the high reputation of the splendid regiments to which they are so proud to belong.

Even in peace time soldiering on the frontier is by no means "all beer and skittles," and it is the fact of the daily life there being in a constant state of semi-active service which prepares the force so well for the real business of war. The native officers, being continually thrown on their own resources, are far more reliable than those in other regiments, where their duties are a matter of ordinary routine; and this training has stood them in very good stead during many a campaign. Life on the frontier is very similar to the life on the borders of the Scottish Highlands in the days of "Waverley;" the lawless tribes who dwell in and about the adjacent hills are very like the Scottish clans, all at feud with one another and mainly dependent for their livelihood on the successful raiding of cattle and plunder of the lowland villages. In order to check those depredations small forts are built along the border line, in which are little garrisons of from twenty to forty men under the command of a native officer; these posts are relieved weekly, and during their tour of duty are constantly on the look-out for raids of cattle-lifters from the hills. Each fort is provided with a beacon ready made up to be lit to warn the other garrisons of an attack, and explicit instructions are given to the commanders. A British officer is detailed to visit these forts twice a week by day and night, and it is not an uncommon thing to hear shot and feel a bullet whiz past while going the rounds at night. In addition to these forts there are connecting links between each station on the frontier, placed at intervals along the road which runs the whole length of the line, and these also are visited by a British officer once a month.

Mention has been made of the complete system of transport adopted in the Frontier Force; and I may add that every other detail is as carefully and thoroughly gone into. Envious critics have sometimes sneered at the inability of the frontier regiments to compete with other troops in India in marching past and show parade movements. There is not the slightest ground for this criticism, as on all occasions when these regiments have been brought into contact with the regular regiments of the Bengal Army they have shown themselves not one bit inferior in any way; and, on the other hand, any one who has had the good fortune to see these fine regiments manœuvring on the hills practising their own mountain warfare will at once admit that their superiors are not to be found anywhere in India.

In China, according to Mr. Jesse Herbert, late Legal Adviser to the Government of South China, and Professor of Law in the University of Canton, officials are held responsible for the conduct of the community. If a son has murdered his father, not only is the murderer cut in pieces, but the house is pulled down and the ground dug up to a depth of about six feet. All the neighbours moreover are punished, the boys' head master is beheaded, the magistrate loses his place, and the higher officials are reduced three degrees in rank. There are two officials for each post, in order that one might spy upon the other, the rule being that no official shall report what he has done, but only what the other has done. From the highest official to the lowest all practise a system of unblushing robbery, called "squeezing." The salary of a Viceroy in some cases is £60 a year; he regularly draws not less than £8,000. The salary of a judge is £40 a year; he regularly draws at least £2,000. There are 1,200 police in Canton, not one of whom receives wages; and yet the office is much sought after. The fact is, we are assured, that the police are on excellent terms with the guild or fraternity of thieves, and they work harmoniously together. By the code a boy under sixteen cannot be punished. What the Chinese do is to pop him into prison and keep him there until he is sixteen. If Mr. Herbert were asked to summarise the government of China, he would say the people are Communists, managing their own affairs, ruled by a despot, whose administration is democratic, and whose administrators are liars, thieves, and extortioners.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 13.

Hanford Flood, Col. Madras, from leave, from England.
Wintle, Lt, Bengal, 30th Punjab Infty, to rejoin, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 13.

Mansell, Surgn-Major, Bo, Medical Staff, on duty, to Karachi.

NOVEMBER 15.

Budd, Lt, 12th Bo Infy, on leave, to England.
Trask, Surgn-Capt, A M S, on duty, to Poona.
Thusnall, 2nd Lt, Ms, York and Lanc Regt, on probation, to Belgaum.
Yate, Capt, 4th Bengal Cavly, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING R. V. A.

Bombay, 16th November 1892.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

Thursday, at 6-30 p.m.—25-pr R. M. L. Gun-drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

Thursday, at 8-30 p.m.—10" R. M. L. Gun-drill.

2. On Saturday next, the 19th instant, No. 1 Company will parade at the Sir Richard Temple Statue, at 4-15 p.m., sharp, and proceed by rail to Grant Road Station and march from there to Mahaluxmi Fort for drill at the 10" R. M. L. Guns.

No. 2 Company will parade at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters and proceed to Mahaluxmi Fort for drill at the 10" R. M. L. Guns.

Dress—Drill order, with arms.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 11th and posted to No 3 Sub-Division No 1 Company:—No 284 Gunner A Ross.

4 Lieut J Sanders Slater, having reported his return from leave, assumes the duties of Acting Adjutant from the 14th instant.

5 Members who have not drawn their arms and accoutrements are requested to do so at once from their respective Head-quarters.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 15th November 1892.

1 On and after this date arms and accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. No arms, &c., will be issued to members unless they apply in person.

2 The Regiment will parade for Route-marching on Saturday next, the 19th instant, at 5-30 p.m., at the Cruickshank Road, end of the Parade Ground. Red uniform, glengarry caps, arms and accoutrements. Officers will wear forage caps. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4-30 p.m.; and those met on the way will have their fares paid, members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the instructors and producing their Tram tickets.

3 This being the first parade of the season, the Commanding Officer trusts that all members who can do so will turn out.

4 The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No 3300 Vol A Oates to "B" Company; No 3301 Vol G A Turner to "E" Company; No 3292 Vol E R Fern, No 3293 Vol R P Fernandes, No 3294 Vol W P Rego, No 3295 Vol M A D'Silva, No 3296 Vol S Pinto, No 3297 Vol H Rodrigues, No 3298 Vol P P F Silveira, and No 3299 Vol W C Bush to "G" Coy.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1 There will be drill for all members at the Riding School on Thursday, the 17th instant, from 7 a.m.

2 Members who have not already drawn their arms, accoutrements and saddlery are requested to apply during the week for the same.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 12).

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The services of temporary Uncovenanted Medical Officer HA Mcleod are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr of Assam until further orders.

The undermentioned student of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, is admitted into the service as an Assist Surgn:—Mr J N Kotak.

The services of the undermentioned 3rd grade Assist Surgns of the Imperial Establishment are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces:—Gunda Mall, Mrigendra Lal Mitra, Lakhmi Narain Choudnrie and S J N Kotak.

POST OFFICE.

Mr G A T Bennett, Depy Post Master, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month and four days.

Mr F B O'Shea, Supt of Post Offices, 2nd grade, Bombay, is appointed, until further orders, to act as Personal Assist to the Director General, vice Mr E A Doran, on deputation as 2nd Assist Director-Genl.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

The undermentioned officers have been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave:—

Mr L G Evans, Dist and Sessions Judge, furlough for one year.

Capt J R C Colvin, I S C, Governor to H H the Nawab of Rampur, one month on medical certificate.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr A Ross, to officiate as Headmaster, Zila School, Bareilly, from the date of taking charge of his duties, during the absence on deputation of Mr M Cresse, or until further orders.

Brde-Surgn-Lieut-Col J R Greenhill, Medical Staff, Ranikhet, to hold charge of the civil medical duties of Ranikhet, in addition to his military duties.

PROMOTIONS.

Mr C Dodd, Educational Officer, 2nd grade, sub protem, to be confirmed in that grade.

Capt J F W Spankie, Cantonment Magte, 2nd class, to be Cantonment Magte, 1st class.

Capt G B Crawley, Cantonment Magte, 2nd class, to officiate as Cantonment Magte, 1st class, vice Capt Spakie, on furlough.

Mr F J White, Depy Commr, 2n grade, to be Depy Commr, 1st grade.

Mr K Galbraith Joint Magte, 1st grade, to be Depy Commr, 2nd grade.

Mr J M Holms, Assist Commr, 1st grade, to be Joint Magte, 1st grade.

Mr H V Lovett, Assist Commr, 2nd grade, to be Assist Commr, 1st grade.

Mr F J Port, Assist Magte and Collr, to be Assist Commr, 2nd grade.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J S Beresford, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, on the termination of his appointment on special duty in the Municipal Dept, is reposted to the charge of the 2nd Circle Irrigation Works.

Mr H A Cordner, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is, on relief, by Mr J S Beresford, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, reposted to the charge of the Aligarh Divn, Ganges Canal.

(*Central Provinces Gazette.*)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E R K Blenkinsop, I C S, assumed charge of the office of Assist Comm

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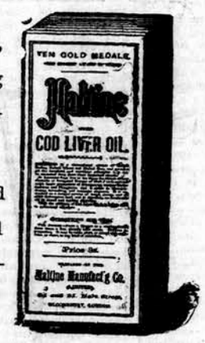

"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets and convalescence.

IN ORDERING PLEASE MENTION

THE MALTINE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

Travelling Representative: J. H. LASCELLES.

OGDEN'S

SILVER VEIL

BRIGHT LUXURIOUS TOBACCO
FOR CIGARETTES.
THOS. OGDEN LD. LIVERPOOL
Wholesale Agents for India, Ceylon, & Burmah,
C. COX & CO GOVERNMENT PLACE
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Large Stocks kept of this and other brands, and Wholesale Orders executed by Dameodur Ratansey, Hormusjee Aderjee, Rattanjee Byramjee, all of Bombay.

RETAIL AGENTS, BOMBAY:—Army and Navy Stores, Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Army and Navy Civil Service Stores, Pistis & Pelekanos, Bolton & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Misquita & Co., and Dinshaw & Merwan.

Gold Medal, Health Exhibition, London. *Highest Award, Adelaide,* 1887.

BENGER'S FOOD

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"Really I consider that, humanly speaking, 'BENGER'S FOOD' entirely saved Baby's life. I had tried four other well-known Foods, but in this horrible climate he could digest nothing until we began the Benger. He is now rosy and fattening rapidly."

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"If every Mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

London Medical Record says:—"It is retained when all other Foods are rejected."

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN & INVALIDS.

THE MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE AND DIGESTIBLE.

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins, at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s., by Chemists, &c., everywhere; or free by Parcels Post, from F. B. BENGER & Co., Ld., Otter Works, Manchester, England.

AGENTS. { TREACHER & Co., LD., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.
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AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS

ALWAYS USE THE SAME BED FOR A CHILD AT HOME OR ABROAD.

THE

"SHAKESPEARE" COT

IS A LIGHT, STRONG, PORTABLE CANVAS COT,

AND MADE IN FOUR SIZES.

LIGHT & SIMPLE. TRESTLE COT, STRONG & COMPACT.

This COT can be detached instantly and suspended from beams or ceiling or used as a litter.

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DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

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Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

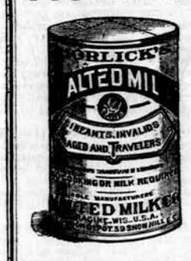
Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

Horlick's Malted Milk.



The only *perfect* food, made from the richest fresh cow's milk and malted wheat and barley, which, without any addition, contains all the elements necessary to sustain life. The only food *entirely* manufactured and bottled by machinery. *Never touched by hand.* MALTED MILK is instantly prepared by dissolving in water. It is recommended and prescribed by the most eminent Medical Authorities in England and America. It keeps indefinitely in any climate, and is an inexpensive and nutritious diet for

INFANTS. INVALIDS.
THE AGED. TRAVELLERS.

MALTED MILK COMPANY, 39, Snow Hill, London, E.C.
OF ALL DEALERS.
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY: TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

Carnrick's Soluble Food.
The Ideal Infants' Food.

Contains Cow's Milk partially digested.

All the Starch of the Wheat used in Soluble Food is converted into the digestible form of dextrine.

Can be digested by the most delicate infant.

Is the only Food that contains sufficient BONE- and FLESH-MAKING material as well as fat.

is the BEST of all Foods

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

DR. STUTZER, Food Analyst, says—"I have ever examined."

Can be digested by the youngest Infant, unlike the Farinaceous Foods.

Does not sour on the stomach like the preserved Milk Foods containing sugar.

Does not form heavy curds in the child's stomach like cow's milk.

Does not require the addition of milk like other Foods, but alone is a perfectly Nutritious, Digestible Food for Infants.

"Carnrick's Soluble Food closely imitates in composition an average sample of mother's milk."—*British Medical Journal.*

SUPPLIED BY TREACHER, KEMP, PHILLIPS.

"OUR BABY'S FIRST AND SECOND YEARS," by MARION HARLAND, an attractively written booklet for mothers, sent, post free, by

CARNRICK & Co., Ltd., 24 & 25, Hart St., Bloomsbury, London.

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJEST THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

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SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
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PEPTONE WINE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourrish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver*, and *Intestines*, and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery**; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections*, and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

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A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness**, and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds**, with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections**, and **difficulty in Expectoration**, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S
Matico Capsules
AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
AND
MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

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KANANGA
OF JAPAN
(REGISTERED)
RIGAUD and Cº
PARIS

Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragrance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

JULIEN'S FRUIT
A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	**Liver complaints,**
Sick headache,	**Dyspepsia,**
Dysentery,	**Overheated blood,**
Gastralgia,	**Eruptions.**

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

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DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

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A pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from Arsenic or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask any Chemist or Druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

TRY OLD BUSHMILLS
PURE MALT IRISH WHISKEY.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
DISTILLERY:
Co. ANTRIM, IRELAND.

HONOURS.
Only Gold Medal for Whiskey, Paris, 1889.
First Prize Medal, Cork, 1883.
Diploma of Honour, Paris, 1886.
Gold Medal, Liverpool, 1886.
Highest Award, Adelaide, 1887.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Best Malted Barley only used. Made in Old Pot Stills, Bottled in Square Bottles. Labels, Capsules, & Corks bear the Company's Name. The "Three Star" Brand is the best Old Whiskey

The Company will be glad to add to this Advertisement the Names of other Firms keeping their Whiskey, if desired.

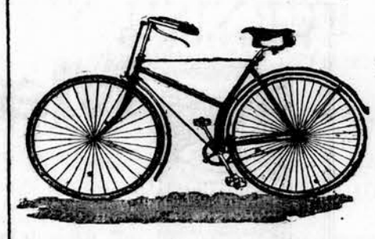
THE OLD BUSHMILLS DISTILLERY CO., LTD., OFFICES: **HILL STREET, BELFAST, IRELAND.**
BUSHMILLS WHISKEY may be obtained from Treacher & Co., BOMBAY and POONAH. Cutler, Palmer, & Co.; Great Eastern Hotel Co.; Planters' Stores & Agency Co., CALCUTTA. McDowell & Co., MADRAS.

IZOD'S PATENT CORSETS Are the Best.
Prepared by a New and Special Scientific Process.
Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH.
Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT, STYLE, AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit.
Write for our sheet of Drawings.
E. IZOD & SON,
30, Milk St., London.
Manufactory: LANDPORT, HANTS.

PIESSE & LUBIN
PERFUMERY FACTORY
from every flower that breathes a fragrance.
SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM
May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.
2 New Bond Street London

THE "PREMIER" CYCLES,

THE FIRST & FASTEST CYCLES OF THE AGE,
MANUFACTURED BY
HILLMAN HERBERT AND COOPER, LIMITED,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.
Price Lists free on application.



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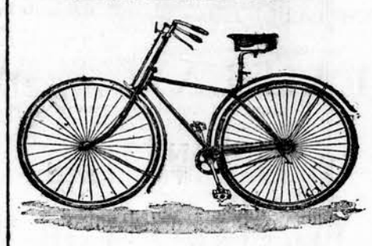
"THE CHAMPION ROAD RACER."

This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 22-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 320-0



THE "PREMIER" IMPROVED MODEL F. 2.
"FOR SPEED AND DURABILITY."

A Diamond Framed, extra strong Machine for hard work. The frame being made of hollow tube gives great strength with comparative lightness. A well made and finished, reliable Bicycle at a very low price fitted with BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres.

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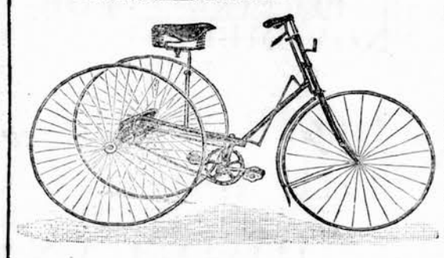
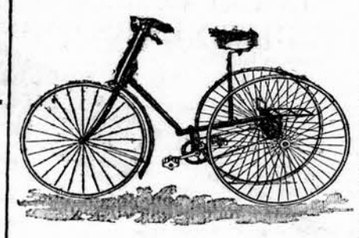


THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE NO. 1.
"THE FASTEST TRICYCLE EXTANT."

A direct steering Tricycle, having a large front wheel, which prevents the vibration so common in other front steering Tricycles. The axle is supported on four bearings, thus giving a perfect steadiness of motion. It can be ridden by either a lady or gentleman.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... £ 28-0
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 400-0



THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE NO. 2.
"FOR LIGHT OR HEAVY WEIGHTS."

An extra strong, serviceable Machine, almost identical with the No. 1, capable of undergoing the hardest usage on any class of Road. Fitted with best quality of cushion Tyres.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price ... ... £ 21-10
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, Cash... ... ... Rs. 350-0

Our long experience in the Cycle trade has shown us that the most Economical Machine is one of the best. The cheap class of Cycles which some firms are now trying to introduce into India being of totally different construction and character, so we continue to import only the Machines of the First Makers, knowing well that they must triumph in the end.

These Machines can only be had from the sole Agents,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.
EDWARD'S
HARLENE,
POSITIVELY FORCES

AFTER USE.

Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,
To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.
1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.
EDWARDS & Co. 95, High Holborn,
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AFTER USE.

Wholesale Agents for India—MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

Bahadur Regalias	Bahadur No. 1.
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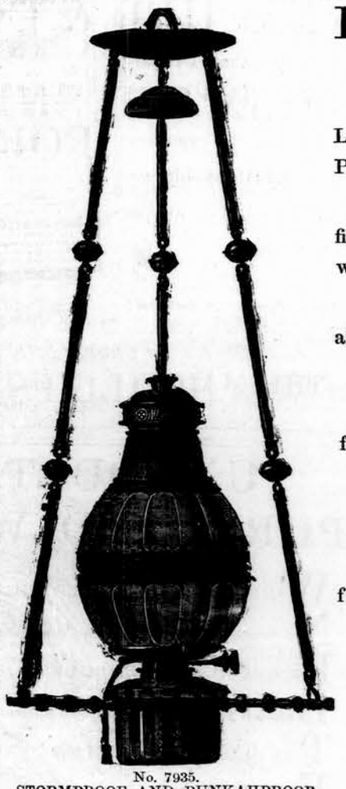
Bahadur Manillas	Bahadur No. 3.

BAHADUR REEDS, BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

To be obtained of all respectable dealers throughout India and the various Co-operative Societies.

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.
New Illustrated Price List sent on application.



No. 7935.
STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF Drawing-room Hanging Lamp, Varnished Brass with cut crystal Oil -reservoir.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!
THE MOST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA OF
STORMPROOF & PUNKAHPROOF

Lamps and Lanterns fitted with either the Cosmos, Duplex, Sun, or my Patent 20"' and 30"' Victoria Burner. A variety of new Designs of

IMPROVED STORMPROOF HANGING Lamps,

fitted with the latter burner, giving a light of 50 and 87 Standard candles, will be found in my Illustrated Catalogue; they will stand

THE STRONGEST WIND AND THE PUNKAH,

and are easily managed by native servants.

Every requisite in the Lamp line kept in stock.

THE ONLY HOUSE IN INDIA

for the best, cheapest, most improved and only reliable

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF

Lamps and Lanterns of every kind, expressly made for India.

Illustrated Catalogue and descriptive Price List will be sent post free to the Mofussil on application.

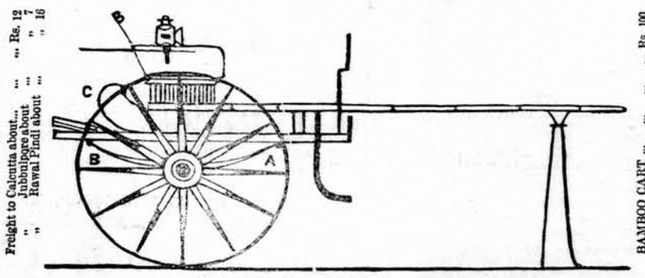
By appointment to H. E. The Governor of Bombay.

LAMP WAREHOUSE:
R. DITMAR, LATE THEODOR KNAUST.
69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

Owing to the fall in exchange I am compelled to add 10 per cent to my prices.

THE BAMBOO CART.

First-class Medals awarded at the Lucknow and Poona Exhibitions.
ENGLISH MATERIALS USED IN ITS CONSTRUCTION.


Freight to Calcutta about ... Rs. 12
Jubbulpore about ... " 16
Rawal Pindi about ... " 20
BAMBOO CART ... Rs. 100
English LONG SPRINGS ... " 30
Bull's Eye COACH LAMPS ... " 20
Rs. 150
Less 5 per cent. Discount for Cash with order or V. P. P.

On application, descriptive List of Conveyances can be sent FREE.

EDULJEE & CO., Medalist Cartmakers and Merchants, Lucknow, Oudh.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAOND LD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." Theyare distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT OF MEAT
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

LIFE VERSUS DEATH
SEE
MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S
WORK ON
CONSUMPTION
Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,
And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from
MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,
INCLUDING
REV. C. H. SPURGEON.
SIXPENCE.
By G. T. CONGREVE, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London; and PUBLISHED BY Newman & Co., Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; and at "Times of India" Office, Bombay.

ALSO
MR. CONGREVE'S
OLD ESTABLISHED PREPARATIONS.
FOR
DYSPEPTIC COUGHS,
OLD OR RECENT,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH,
COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.,
THE FINEST MEDICINE
IN THE WORLD IS
CONGREVE'S
BALSAMIC ELIXIR,
In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

NOTE.—For MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.

DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
TO CURE
Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!
SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.
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